

MARCH

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From the Buffalo Journal Jan. 17.

THE BRITISH THREAT—NOT EXECUTED.

Day before yesterday, the British authorities anchored three armed schooners, off the head of Grand Island. They were visited by the Collector, as stated yesterday, and they avowed their orders were to fire upon and bring to the steamer Barcelona, if she attempted to pass up the river, from Schlosser to Buffalo. This avowal of the old "right of search" roused some feeling. General Scott, it is said out doors, sent by his aid, Lieut. Talcott, a letter on board, stating that the Barcelona, being an American bottom, and under the American flag, could not be subjected to such search; and that if she was fired upon he should employ such means as were in his power in repelling such attack! In pursuance of this view, Gen. S. ordered the Artillery on duty in this city, with their pack, (so many at least as was deemed necessary,) down the river, to the shore opposite the armed schooners. The steamerboat, yesterday morning, came up, and passing the schooners, came to anchor at the lower end of Squaw Island, by reason of a head wind. Soon after this the British boats, eight in number, stood up the river to Waterloo, on the other side—thus again placing themselves above the steamerboat, when she would have to pass them on her way to this city.

Yard night the head wind lulled so that the boat could stem the current, and she proceeded on her way. The United States Revenue Cutter, Cape Dobbin, which arrived here yesterday, with her full complement of guns (she has usually of late carried but a single one,) at this time reached the scene. She passed down the current until abreast of the British schooners, when she let go her anchor—leaving the Barcelona to pass up on the American side of her. The Artillery, under General Scott, had meanwhile moved a long on shore, keeping abreast of the boat, which under these circumstances, was not molested.

The four ordinary secrets of human life—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrow in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

Newspaper Debts.—The conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous, and means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payments which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving a Newspaper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year; or when another pleads the statute of limitations in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no description of Newspapers, and it is for any man who is able to pay, to hesitate to discharge his account; when presented.

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French of force. The desperadoes greatly outnumbered the guard; the boat was taken with but little resistance. Several shots were fired by the guard, but with what effect we cannot say.

Prussic Acid in the Blood.—The following startling fact is stated in Dr. Sigmond's lecture on Materia Medica. However extraordinary it may seem, it has been proved by actual experiment, that the proximate principles of Prussic Acid actually are present in our bodies, and may, under some circumstances, be developed.

"This very poison, a small quantity of which, pure and concentrated, killed professor Scheringer, at Vienna, when diffused upon his naked arm, may be said to exist within us and circulate in our frames. It can not only be obtained from us with the greatest facility after death, but is formed in certain diseases of the fluids of the body. The blue stain which is imparted to linen from blood in a state of decomposition, owes its color to this deadly poison."

A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions the following occurrence, which took place there a few months ago, and excited a good deal of amusement. The Emperor was driving along in his calash, when he met with a young Russian, a merchant, who, as a most inflexible foe, was amused with the novelty of his appearance, he drove up to him, and invited him into his carriage. The dandy, feeling highly flattered by the Emperor's notice, immediately accepted the invitation, and was driven off to the palace, where he was exhibited to the Empress for her amusement, as if he had been a dancing dog or a monkey. This treatment had such an effect upon the nerves of the Russian that it was several days before he recovered from the shock. — *Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Melancholy.—Rumors have been very current here for several days, and from so many sources that we have little doubt of their truth, that on Monday or Tuesday of last week, the lives of from ten to fifteen boys and young men were lost by drowning in Egmont, Berkshire county, Mass. The report is, that a large number of boys were skating upon a pond in the upper part of the town; that they started upon a race from one side of the pond to the other; and before reaching the further side, (the ice from the recent warm weather having become thin and rotten,) the forward ones broke in, and those behind being under full headway, could not turn quick enough to avoid going in also, and thus nearly all the company found watery graves. Accounts vary as to the number lost, from ten to twenty. We shall probably hear further by the next papers from that county. — *Litchfield Enquirer.*

Speaking of the election of Bank Directors.—The Editor of the *Florence Gazette*, who has been a member of the Legislature, observes:

"We are not wedded to our own opinions as to the best mode of electing Bank Directors, being fully prepared and willing to hear the views of all and then to adopt the best suggestions, and being well satisfied that elections by the Legislature should no longer be tolerated. We repeat it again: that the election of Bank Directors as conducted by the Legislature, is a disgrace to the State, and we can not believe the people will make acquainted with every thing, will suffer it any longer. Every consideration of public interest, State pride, and preservation of the public faith, imperatively demand a reform."

From the Mobile Advertiser.

From Florida.—We learn from a ship from the Savannah Georgian, dated the 17th, that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. between the forces under Gen. Jesup and a party of Indians, on the Lochia Hatchee, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on part of our troops, of nine killed and thirty wounded. Gen. Jesup is, among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound in the face. The Indians' loss was ascertained though supposed to be trifling. Many cattle, ponies and hogs, with other property, fell into the hands of our troops. The Tennessee Volunteers who were in this engagement, are represented to have behaved well.

Gen. Jesup fought across a creek, and after the action discovered that his force was more than sufficient to have surrounded their position, which did not cover more than ten acres of ground. They had holes morticed in the trees, pickets set up and palmettoes set up so as to cover them and form blinds, and had cleared away the hammocks on the side Jesup attacked them, which exposed his men altogether without their seeing the enemy.

The Irregularity of the Mails.—We dislike to write an article upon this hackneyed subject, or to complain of what we fear will not soon be remedied. But the Mail of late has been so deficient as to cause the intelligent of all parties to complain; and never were complaints more just.

For the last two months, the mails from the North have arrived, some once a week, and others two weeks after they were due. When the late heavy rains came, on we did not expect them regularly, knowing that many of the smaller streams between here and Columbus were impassable. But after the rain had subsided, and the creeks become passable, we could perceive no good cause for their further delay. The mystery, however, is now solved. We were informed yesterday that a small house beyond Line Creek, about twenty-five miles from this, is nearly filled with newspaper bags, and while they have been lying there, the stage from the East, which should have brought them, has frequently come in filled with passengers. It is such the fact, and we have not any just reason to doubt it, the contractors on the

route deserve to be severely fished and deprived of a further privilege of receiving the funds of the Government for the transportation of one of the principal mails in the country, at their leisure. We trust that the Postmaster General will look into it. *Mont. Adv.*

PUBLIC LANDS.

To the Editors of the Globe.

The last twenty years of my life have passed in the wilds and prairies of our northwestern territories. I have seen an uninhabited wilderness, of hundreds of miles in extent, changed, as if by magic, into a populous country, beautified by fields, cottages and villages. I have sought the causes of this change, and have found them. They are to be found in the encouragement which the hardy pioneer has received from our free and well administered Government—in the pre-emption laws, which have from time to time been pressed by our National Legislature—in the complete disregard of that old and nullified statute, which declared every citizen a trespasser who should possess sufficient courage, enterprise, and hardihood to push beyond the verge of civilization, and make his home in the solitary wilds of our distant possessions—thus forming a rallying point to the more timid, and an index to those who came after him in search of good lands. I had thought gentlemen, that politicians had ceased to question the benefits of our pre-emption laws; that their justice and propriety were acknowledged on all hands; and entertaining these impressions, you may imagine with what surprise I this day listened to the opposition of some of our oldest Senators to a further extension, to our hardy settlers, of the privileges conferred by those laws. And, gentlemen, I was not more surprised at the opposition to our pre-emption laws, than I was at the apparent want of information, as to their effect, which the Senators who opposed them manifested. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky, (the honorable H. Clay,) declared, in broad terms, that the pre-emption laws were improper, unjust to the whole people, and injurious; that they were the cause of countless frauds, boundless corruption, and numerous wicked combinations and conspiracies to buy up the public land at a price less than its value. The honorable Senator, however, did not attempt to show how the pre-emption laws had produced these results. That there have been a few cases, in which a claimant, under the pre-emption laws, has improperly or fraudulently obtained a quarter section will not be denied. But it is a great error to suppose that the cases are numerous. In the land district which I reside, and in which the lands have been in market since the month of October, 1834, there have been but two entries under the pre-emption laws in which fraud is alleged. Indeed, it would be easy, I think, to convince the Senator from Ken. that the tendency of the pre-emption laws, prevent combinations and conspiracies of a very dangerous nature. Where is the use or the necessity of combinations among the settlers who claim and purchase their quarter sections under the pre-emption laws? Having the privilege of purchasing before the public sales, the pre-emptor fears no combination against his claim, and requires none for its protection. Refuse to our hardy settlers the privileges heretofore granted, and you create a necessity for combinations among them. They will combine to protect their fields and their homes! But, (said an honorable Senator) by these pre-emption laws we hold out an inducement to those desperate squatters, to penetrate our extensive possessions, and select the best lands for themselves, whilst the honest man who respects the public property, is kept back by the statute against trespassers, and obliged to take inferior portions. At this day such an argument is ridiculous; for no man acknowledges that he has been kept back by such considerations. These "best lands" and "advantageous positions," to which the honorable Senator alluded, would never have been discovered and occupied but for the enterprise, the toil and sufferings of the hardy settlers.

I say to those Senators who oppose the further extension of our pre-emption laws, that they are mistaken, both as to the character of the claims of the settlers on our public lands, and the effect of the laws. Let them visit our wilderness possessions, and look at the labors and sufferings of the settlers, (squatters, if that term sounds better to them) in traversing the country to examine its advantages, in building their huts, making their fields, and thus developing that which would otherwise have remained for years, unobserved and unavailable, and a sense of justice and sound policy will dictate to them a retraction of their present views.

If the Hon. H. Clay would, conciliate the New England people by his hostility to pre-emption laws, he will fail in his object. The old men of New England begin to find that the benefits of liberal legislation, in respect to our public land, are taken from by their hardy and enterprising boys, who are daily hastening to the "land of milk and honey."

NORTHWEST.

Washington January 27, 1838.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1838.

The chair announced a communication from the War Department, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, transmitting a report from the Colonel of Ordnance, in reference to the correspondence relative to the lead mine; and

On motion of Mr. Young, the report and documents were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay of Alabama presented the joint memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, asking for an appropriation for further improvements; referred to Committee on Commerce.

Also, a joint memorial from the same, on the subject of losses sustained from Creek Indian depredations in the year 1836 and 1837; referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a remonstrance from the same, against the execution of a contract for the transfer of certain Creek reservations; referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred the memorials of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company reported bills for their relief, which were severally read, and ordered to their second readings.

Mr. W. from the same committee, to which had been referred the bill from the House making partial appropriations for the suppression of Indian

hostilities for the year 1837; and the bill from the House making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern frontier, reported them severally without amendment; and the same having been, by general consent, severally considered as in Committee of the Whole, were read the second and third time, and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

PRE-EMPTIONS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, was taken up, as the unfinished business.

Mr. Webster said he would call the attention of the chairman of the committee to a subject not necessarily connected with the bill but of great importance. It was the propriety of making some provision in the bill to settle questions arising at the General Land Office, and the local land offices, with respect to the mode of finally deciding on disputed land titles. He would suggest to the chairman of the committee (Mr. Walker,) whether a provision should not be made to give to the courts of the United States, in the States, competent jurisdiction over all disputed land titles, arising not only under the pre-emption laws, but in all other cases. He thought if the circuit or district courts were authorized to entertain jurisdiction over the matter at home, a great deal of trouble would be saved, both here and there; and the advantage of uniformity in practice and decision would be obtained. He did not purpose to offer any amendment himself, as he did not deem it essential to the bill, which he supposed, constituted as the Senate was, must pass; but he threw out these suggestions to the chairman of the committee for his consideration while the bill was pending. Under the bill, some such provisions being necessary, it would be as well to be introduced now as at a future time.

Mr. Walker replied that he would like to take more time to consider this suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts, particularly as that gentleman seemed to think that this jurisdiction should extend not only to pre-emption claims, but to other cases arising out of disputed land titles. He could not say whether it would be better to provide for such cases by a general law. He had not made up his mind fully on the subject yet. One of the difficulties which presented themselves to him was, the expense which would be incurred by carrying conflicting cases before the United States courts. The parties in general were poor, residing at a distance from the courts; they would be compelled to procure strictly legal evidence on the various points to be determined by the courts, and to employ lawyers, all of which would involve an expense too heavy for the majority of them to bear; and in many cases the entire value of the quarter section would be swept away by this expensive mode of litigation. Now he had no objection to a provision extending this jurisdiction with the consent of parties; but to compel one party to go before these courts without the consent of the other, would involve heavy cost which he would hesitate long before he would consent to impose on them. He should also have no objection to an appeal in the last resort, to either of the United States courts, where either party was dissatisfied with the decision of the General Land Office. He threw out these suggestions to the Senator from Massachusetts, and probably might hereafter consent to some provisions, sufficiently matured and guarded, that would meet the views of the gentleman.

Mr. Webster observed that his object was general—to give a direct power to the courts of the United States to entertain a jurisdiction over all disputed cases whatever. The gentleman's greatest objection appeared to be founded on the expense to be incurred by carrying those cases before the United States courts. Now, the inquiry was, whether there any existing mode short of judicature by which these conflicting cases could be settled? Here were two conflicting cases. A and B dispute the right to a patent, and the President decides in favor of A. Now, did that end the case? No, surely. It must be

the decision till a report was had from the local land office, and all the parties were fully heard on the subject. Then the Commissioner, who has for some years past been a lawyer, and certainly always ought to be, decides with the assistance of the best legal counsel.

This mode of decision Mr. C. believed, had generally given satisfaction, was the most convenient to the parties, and attended with little expense. Mr. C. concluded by repeating the hope, that the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts would be brought forward in a distinct form, and not permitted to embarrass a measure of such importance as the present, and one which Mr. C. wished determined on its own merits. If sent to the committee to which he belonged, it would receive the most prompt and attentive consideration, and be decided on by the Senate with reference to its own intrinsic merits.

Mr. WEBSTER did not propose to offer any amendment, nor did he intend to bring in any bill, but he believed that before another year passed, they would be called on to create a new tribunal to settle these conflicting land cases, and the course he suggested was to obviate difficulty by what seemed to him the easiest mode. Now as these questions would arise under the laws of the United States, he supposed there was no doubt of the power of Congress to give the United States courts jurisdiction over them. This had been done in many cases, and Mr. W. cited the jurisdiction given to the United States courts in cases arising out of the collection of the customs.

Mr. Walker concurred with the Senator from Massachusetts in some of the views expressed by him, but, at the same time, thought it would be better to have another bill on the subject referred to the appropriate committee. He himself, if no other Senator did, would bring the subject before the Senate. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to give to the courts of the United States jurisdiction over all cases arising under the laws or Constitution of the United States, and any cases involving a construction of a statute of the United States, or at least involving a title to property derived from the public domain, under a law of Congress. As at present advised, he should have no objection to a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to permit the parties to resort to the courts of the United States at once, instead of first going to the State court, and coming by appeal to the Supreme Court. He thought, however, the matter was one of importance and great delicacy, and should be provided for in a separate bill.

Mr. Young observed that the proposition, of the Senator from Massachusetts would necessarily involve an expense that would be ruinous. He considered that all the parties were well protected as the law now was. The register of the local land office first decided on the claim, and if the parties were dissatisfied, they applied to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who had the opinion of the Attorney General to aid him in making up his decision. Now he would ask if the parties were not as protected by this mode of decision, as if they resorted to the circuit or district courts; and an appeal to the Supreme Court he looked upon as involving an expense too great to be borne in most of the cases? He recollected a case mentioned to him by the late Senator Kane—a case involving the value of a single slave—cost, by being carried up to the Supreme Court, upwards of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Crittenden, after some remarks, at considerable length, in which he commented on the frauds alleged to have been practised under the pre-emption laws, submitted an amendment to define more accurately the settlement and cultivation necessary to acquire a right to pre-emption.

Mr. Walker had no objection to defining more accurately the habitation and cultivation; but he hoped the gentleman would not confine the cultivation to corn, as that would exclude a great many meritorious cultivators who did not grow that article.

Mr. Crittenden said he had named corn particularly, because the bill professing to provide for the poor man, who cultivated the soil for the support of his family, this kind of grain would embrace the cultivation of all persons of that class, intended a bona fide settlement, was, after building his cabin, to plant corn, for the support of his family.

Mr. Walker contended that it would be inadvisable to require that in all the States of the Union cultivation suited to Virginia should be the indispensable prerequisite to the acquiring a right to a pre-emption. He hoped the gentleman would not adhere to this branch of the amendment. Let him go, said Mr. W., to the banks of the Mississippi, and he will find hundreds of settlers who plant cotton the very first year, and buy all their corn from the constituents of the gentleman. In Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, the settler will plant his twenty and thirty acres of cotton and not one grain of corn; and why? Because in some years cotton bore such prices that it was considered most lucrative to grow nothing else.

Mr. Clay of Alabama suggested to the Senator from Kentucky, where he no doubt had only in view the defining more strictly an actual settlement and cultivation, to modify his amendment by striking out "corn," leaving the nature of the cultivation to be determined by the land office. As the Senator from Mississippi had remarked, it would be extremely hard to confine the cultivation to corn, as many cultivators bought all their used, though he (Mr. C.) regarded it as a very injurious way of farming, and one that no doubt resulted very much to the advantage of the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky, as there were times when every bushel of corn carried down the Mississippi was worth from a dollar to a dollar and sixty-five cents per bushel.

Mr. Crittenden then modified his amendment by adding "wheat and cotton."

Mr. King intended to have voted for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky without going further. The general term of "corn" included wheat and all other small grain as much as it did "Indian corn" and he was perfectly satisfied with this designation of the degree of cultivation required. He knew no instance himself where a poor man made a settlement that he did not plant Indian corn the first year. Mr. K. believed that many frauds had been practised under the old law by individuals obtaining their pre-emptions without sufficient cultivation, and that they ought, in the present one, to define the degree of requisite cultivation so clearly as to admit of no doubt.

Mr. Walker said it might be true that corn was raised in Alabama, but he hoped they would not at that account seek to deprive settlers in other States from raising such crops as they conceived most advantageous. He was well aware that, high up the stream in the State where gentlemen lived they were obliged to raise corn, because they could not purchase it from the surrounding country. But he had known repeated instances in Mississippi, where settlers had planted cotton the first year, and purchased their corn.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky observed, that he now learned with regret, that in many parts of Mississippi they did not raise corn. Now he would advise them to do it at once, for of all the blessings which Providence had conferred upon man, his

land upon this as the greatest. But the great object of his friend and colleague in limiting the cultivation to corn was the facility of its culture, and the abundance of its yield, in the new and fertile lands of the West, rendering it the most natural crop for a poor man to begin with. This reminded him of a glowing account, given by an old friend of his, of the great grain counties of Kentucky. His friend described the land as producing twenty barrels of corn to the acre, with planting and cultivation together. If planted on without ploughing, he said it would produce ten; but if it was neither planted nor ploughed, it would yield a very tolerable crop of five barrels to the acre. This however, was no fiction for he had seen with his own eyes, as good a crop of corn growing in a field where there had been neither ploughing nor ploughing, as was to be found in a great number of the cornfields on both sides of the Potomac. He must explain, Mr. C. how this happened, or incur the imputation of having told what was incredible. The corn was growing in an enclosed field, where cattle had been fed, and sprung up from the grain wasted by them in feeding. With respect to the mode of cultivation to be provided for in the bill, he did not approve of limiting it to corn. He thought the cultivation ought to include small grain, as well as cotton and sugar cane.

Mr. Lyon suggested the addition of potatoes, an esculent vegetable, and very much relied on in Michigan.

Mr. Benton said he was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Crittenden,) and should notice them before he sat down. His first object was to repress the imputation of fraud which had been so industriously lavished upon western settlers. He denied, out and out, the justice of this imputation. He denied, out and out, the truth of these state fabrications, generally invented by speculators, and worn threadbare forty years ago. The story of the catnip seed—of corn in a spring of water for the spring of the year—of Johnny Black and Billy Black, meaning negroes—with all the rest of such stories with which the Senate had been introduced on former occasions, were all inventions to prejudice the settler of the new countries. He knew those settlers well. He went among them in Tennessee near forty years ago, and had been among them all over the West, from that time to the present. He knew them well. There was not upon the face of the earth a better population. They were the hardy pioneers whose meritorious exertions gave value to the country. Their object was to cultivate the land which they settled on, and the cultivators of the soil had been admitted in all ages; and in all countries, to constitute the most meritorious body of citizens. At the Western States had been settled by these hardy pioneers, and their posterity is now among the most valuable of their citizens. British travellers and British reviews had stigmatized the frontier settlers of the United States; but that was their vocation, and nothing better was expected of them; but Senators in Congress should not repeat things of the truth of which they have no knowledge, and which, in fact, are so unfounded.

We are told by some (said Mr. B.) that the pre-emption system ought, to be put down—that it ought to cease—that no more pre-emptions should be granted. On the contrary, Mr. B. was for preserving and perpetuating it. The system was as old as the Government, and he hoped would continue as long as the Government had public lands to be sold. What is a pre-emption? It is nothing but a right of first purchase. It is no donation—it is no gift—it is no gratuitous distribution of the land. It is only a privilege in the man who has settled upon the land, to buy it at Government price; and that price is \$1.25 per acre. The pre-emption merely exempts the settler from the competition of speculators at the auction sales, and these auction sales have in reply produced nothing for the public Treasury.

Mr. B. said he was opposed to this amendment, and to all provisions about cultivation. There was no object now in requiring cultivation. Formerly, in the infant settlements of the country, it was an object to induce a settler to raise a crop was necessary to sustain the forthcoming emigration; but now it is no object. Settlement is no object. It is the settler against the speculator that now claims attention; and all we want is evidence of the intention to be a settler, and building a house, and preparing for cultivation, constitutes that evidence as fully as actual cultivation. All he wanted in the bill was residence—a settlement—a house and a commencement to improve, and on this he was willing to grant the pre-emption right. He objected to cultivation as a pre-requisite, and would wish to see every present settler on the public lands allowed the privilege.

Mr. B. had spoken of the meritorious character of the western cultivators, and a document on the table gave evidence of it. It was a document from the Treasury Department, in answer to a call from the Senator for the amounts of specie received and disbursed by the Federal Government since the stoppage of the banks in May last. That document showed that there had been received from customs, during that period no more than the sum of \$1,325,317, of which \$800,000 had been paid back to the merchants, leaving but \$525,317 for the whole amount of revenue received in specie from the customs; and that, while the same document shows that there has been received from the land offices, in hard money, during the same time, the large sum of \$3,474,735, not one dollar of which has been refunded to farmers for debentures; for that is a case in which the doctrine of debenture does not apply. Here there is proof of their merit; the banks shut up; the merchants ceased to pay specie; the Government was in danger of being reduced entirely to the use of irredeemable paper; but the farmers—the cultivators—the settlers, had poured out their hard money to the Government. In spite of the stoppage of the banks, they continued to pay hard money for the public land; actually purchased as much as ever had been bought before the two years of speculation on bank facilities. They paid three and a half millions in eight months, since the stoppage of the banks, which is at the rate of five millions per annum; and five millions per annum more than the land ever brought previous to the two years of speculation—the years 1835 and 1836—speculations which the most glorious Treasury order put an end to. That order put an end to bank-facility speculations. It expelled the speculators from the field, and saved the lands for cultivators. These cultivators paid three and a half millions in hard money after the stoppage of the banks last year, and they will pay double or treble that amount this year. They will pay double or treble that amount this year, for the new surveys, withheld from sale by the wisdom and firmness of General Jackson in 1836, will come into market in 1838; and the farmers will buy them, and pay for them in hard money, whether the banks resume or not. These meritorious settlers are not dependants of banks. They do not hang upon bank facilities; they do not live upon bank facilities. They cultivate the earth; they raise the food which sustains the life of man and beast; they work hard, and they love hard money, and are wise enough to demand it, and have it; and then they are patriotic enough to give it to their Government for its lands. Mr. B. expatiated upon the wisdom of General Jackson, both in issuing the most glorious Treasury order, which stopped the sale of the lands for bank notes, which cannot be redeemed; and also for withholding the new surveys from market in 1836. By these two measures he had saved many tens of millions of acres of fresh lands from falling into the hands of speculators for

the notes of banks which suspended payment as soon as the Treasury was rull of their notes; and he had reserved all these new lands for farmers, and for a resource to the country during the failure of the banks; and the merchants, to pay hard money. The only resource of the Government for hard money has been, for eight months past, and may be for a year or two to come, in these settlers on the public lands; and a safe resource it is; for if all the new surveys are brought into market this year, eight or ten millions of acres will be sold, and hard money will be paid for it. Mr. B. did not take another view of the large specie payment for land made since the banks stopped; but every body must see in that effect the highest proof of the wisdom of the Divorce bill—that bill which goes to separate the Government from the banks, and to exclude their paper from its Treasury. It is an important fact to prove that the Government can collect all its revenues in gold and silver; for, when farmers, who handle comparatively but little money, can buy more lands and pay in hard money during the stoppage of the banks, than ever was done before the two years of speculation, what cannot be done when the banks resume?

Mr. B. did not enter into any mischievous comparisons, his object was to defend, and not to attack—to defend the settlers in the new States from unjust, unfounded, and unjustifiable imputations upon them; but it was impossible to look at the document to which he had referred, without seeing how little the merchants had done, and how much the farmers had done towards sustaining the Government in the loss of its revenues by the banks. The farmers had paid three and a half millions in hard dollars since the bank suspensions; the merchants, after deducting the amount refunded in debentures, had only paid about half a million. Yet the merchants were the class to which we grant every favor, while the poor privilege of pre-emption—a mere protection against speculators, is here vehemently denied them! We keep up ambassadors all over the civilized world for the benefit of commerce; we send fleets and ships of war, into all seas for its protection; we have brought home indemnities from France and Naples for the benefit of the merchants; we have given them delays on their bonds; we have done all for them they can ask, yet they have paid only half a million of hard dollars to the Government in their distress, while these farmers, who have paid three and a half millions at the same time, are to be deprived, if possible, of the humble privilege of the right of pre-emption.

Mr. Crittenden said he would not contend with the gentleman about the glory of the Treasury order or the wisdom of the immortal Jackson; they were subjects that might very safely be left to the kind and indulgent feelings of the Senator from Missouri. With regard to the amendment, however, which he had the honor to offer, he must say that it was only intended to show who were settlers. Nothing of a stigmatizing or reproachful nature against them had fallen from his lips; but he did say that impostors had come in and wrested from the actual settler his claim. He was satisfied in his own mind that numerous frauds had taken place under these pre-emption laws, and that persons had by perjury and by subornation of perjury secured to themselves lands to which they had no claim. The object of his amendment was, then, to make the claimant give evidence of a bona fide intention to reside on the land, by raising a crop and otherwise improving it; and unless it was intended to allow these persons to take possession of the public domain, whether they cultivate it or not, where could there be raised any objection to the system he proposed?

Mr. KING said he could not suppose the Senator from Missouri alluded to any remarks of his, which made it necessary for him to vindicate the character of the settlers upon the public lands. (Mr. Benton said certainly not.) He (Mr. K.) from the position he occupied, from the decided support he had ever given to pre-emption laws, was the last man who could be suspected of casting aspersions on the settlers on the public lands as a class. That frauds had been perpetrated under the pre-emption law of 1830, was not to be questioned. In legislation, therefore, on this subject, we shall carefully guard against all possibility of fraud. Would this be to cast aspersions upon actual settlers for their revenue laws, that to require, out of the way, to cast aspersions on the whole body of the merchants of the country?

Mr. K. here stated the rules required by the land office, to prove the settlement and cultivation, etc. The facts required by these rules were necessary to be proved before the claimant can get the pre-emption, and this was done by order of the Department, to guard against persons getting the choice spots of land without being settlers and cultivators. He stated that he was prepared to vote for any amendment which would define distinctly what should be the kind of settlement and cultivation to entitle the claimant to a pre-emption. Such was the design of the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky. Included were articles of cultivation, if necessary, but they were not to be taken as such as the average price as a bounty to them, for they got the choice lands at the minimum price. If it did not favor conferred on the settler, why did he ask for it? Why not take their chance with the other purchasers of the public lands? He wished to secure to these men the particular spots selected for their cultivation—to guard them against being turned out of their houses, and driven into the woods, by the heartless speculators, who had no more capital than themselves. He was not disposed to lay any unnecessary restrictions on those persons who settled in good faith on the public lands where the Indian title had been extinguished, whether their cultivation was in Indian corn, cotton, or any other crop by which they supported their families, and he hoped gentlemen would extend it to all the usual crops.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, thought that the more the privilege of pre-emption was restricted, the more danger there was of doing injustice to many meritorious persons. The honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) ascribed too much importance to the charges of fraud which had been rung throughout the country by interested persons. Now, what had been the object of these charges? A special commission had been appointed by the Treasury Department to go into the country, where they were said to have been committed, and they had found, as Mr. C. understood, only sixteen cases of frauds, having been committed under the old pre-emption laws. Now he asked, if this small number of cases was to operate as a restriction to the numerous cases of meritorious claimants? As his friend from Mississippi remarked, they had after the fullest investigation obtained the proof, that only sixteen cases of frauds had been discovered, while on the other hand, the benefits conferred on a vast body of our meritorious fellow-citizens, had resulted in no loss to the Government. It had been found that the average price received for the public lands, in 1828 and 1829, amounted to only one cent more than the price paid by the pre-emptioners; the average price of the lands sold in these years, being only one dollar and twenty-six cents per acre. This was before any general pre-emption law was ever passed. Again, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made eight years ago, showed that in three preceding years, in three of the States (Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri) the average excess, amounted to only six mills over the minimum price, and on this state of things was predicated the first general pre-emption law.

The few frauds that had been discovered upon investigation, were sufficient to show that it was not necessary to throw around this bill new restrictions. He thought the honorable Senator from Kentucky had not sufficiently looked at the bill, and the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office un-

der the old law, which this was intended to revive. Abundant power was given to provide against those difficulties, which this amendment was intended to avoid. Mr. C. then read from the third section of the act of 1830 as follows:

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose."

The application made under this law to the register and receiver accorded with the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of which was, that there must be a house built on the land, and another that there must be a sufficient cultivation, the description of which must necessarily be left to the discretion of the register and receiver. Further, in the last resort, an appeal is had to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Now, he would submit to the Senator from Kentucky, whether this was restriction enough, and whether, if they went farther, there would not be danger of excluding many meritorious claimants. One restriction was adopted on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee yesterday, which was with regard to the extinction of the Indian title before allowing a pre-emption; and another, he was sorry to say, had been incorporated in the bill by its best friends, excluding what are called floaters, merely because sixteen cases of fraud had arisen under them. He was sorry that this last restriction had been introduced, because many meritorious persons where two or more were settled on the same quarter section, he compelled, in the division of it, to take in different land, and too small a quantity, instead of being permitted to go and select the quantity to which they were entitled elsewhere. As he had observed before, it would be found that during eighteen years of the operation of the cash system, not more than two and a half cents per acre above the minimum price had been received by the Government. Now would any man say that it was an unjust policy to accord the same privilege to the industrious settler who opened and cleared a new country, and by whose labors the value of the public domain was enhanced, as to those who purchased for the purpose of speculation? He thought that the same indulgence should be granted to the settler, whether he cultivated corn or any thing else. In his section of the country it had been no uncommon thing for combinations of men to engage in speculation, and sometimes force high money from the settlers for their homes and improvements, and at other times to purchase up large districts of their own and sell off at a large profit. He had seen this, and seen men driven from their families, their homes by these heartless speculators who were determined to encourage by these harsh restrictions. It was this description of fraud which he wished to put down, and confine the public domain to the cultivators alone. He could not believe that it would be for the advantage of any State of the Union, or that it would add to its strength or resources, that the public domain should be monopolized by speculators. It seemed to him that the evils of speculation had been so completely shown in this discussion, that the honorable Senator would see fit not to press his amendment.

Mr. WEBSTER thought the bill ought to be guarded in every possible manner, or the whole object of the law would be defeated.

Mr. Walker read some extracts from the circulars of the General Land Office, showing the rules prescribing the nature of the habitation and cultivation necessary to acquire a right to a pre-emption; among which was the rule requiring a dwelling-house, a suitable means of agents or overseers.

Mr. CLAY said in no shape in which the bill could be placed, could he be brought to vote for it. The whole pre-emption system was a violation of all law, and an encouragement to persons to go on the public lands and take the choicest portions of them as suited their interests or their inclinations. He, at least, would not be deterred from opposing it by any menace of threat which might be thrown out. He stood there as the representative of the whole Union, and as such, should contend against a system which had for its object to take from the Government the possession of these lands to throw them into the hands of the speculators.

He held in his hand a document which, recent as it was, seemed to have been lost sight of by the advocates of the bill. Gentlemen had argued again and again, that the Government had lost nothing by the pre-emption system, and calculations had been read from the Land Office to show that the whole difference obtained in the amount received for the last fifteen years did not make a difference of more than two or two and a half cents an acre on the average. He (Mr. C.) was aware how easy it was to have accounts made by these charged with that branch of this business; but he would take occasion to read from a report of a late Commissioner (Governor Brown), a man whom he believed more conversant with public lands than any other in this country, which clearly showed that great losses were sustained by the Government, that the system was full of abuses, fraud, and scandalous, and that the Government countenanced it and infamous to the perpetrators of it. Mr. C. said he did not mean to denounce all who had availed themselves of the pre-emption law—far be it from him to do so. There were doubtless many worthy and excellent men among them; but he did denounce the whole system of pre-emption as a fraudulent, heartless, scandalous, and abominable speculation. (Here Mr. C. read from the report of Mr. Brown, the late Commissioner, and disengaged at length upon the information contained in the report.) As soon as it was ascertained that a Territory was to be established, there was one wild precipitous rush to get possession of all the choice spots of land, to be claimed under a pre-emption right by men who overawed honest purchasers, forbidding them under pains and penalties to interfere with their locations. It was in this way that Government was despoiled of her lands by lawless and violent men. Against all such proceedings, he would speak as long as God gave him strength to do so. These people should be kept from the public land, they should be all fair competition in the purchase, subjecting the Government to great losses, and the honest purchaser to inconvenience and extortion.

Mr. Walker commented on the report of the late Commissioner of the General Land Office, referred to by the Senator from Kentucky, which he characterized as wholly incorrect, and founded on calumny and misrepresentation.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky was aware how unequal the contest was. The determination to push this bill through, by the majority, was evinced by the manner in which its provisions were enunciated; equitable to all, and specially calculated to give homes to the poor man; but with regard to some insinuations which had been thrown out, of a "grasping spirit," he begged leave to repel the charge, and would throw it back to where it belonged, viz. on the new States. He denied that any such feeling was evinced by the old States, that grant after grant had been given to the new States for internal improvements, for endow colleges, and for other purposes calculated to promote their interests.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama would say one word in regard to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, alluded to by the chairman of the committee. He understood that the Commissioner had represented that we had lost in a single year three millions of dollars by the operation of the pre-emption laws. On this subject he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the documentary fact, and especially that of the Senator from Kentucky, to the assertion that the lands would sell for more at public auction than they brought under the pre-emption laws. If gentlemen would look at the documents on their

tables, they would find that in 1822 the sales of public lands were only five cents, and in 1823 the excess was only two cents. Now, Mr. C. said, there were any pre-emption laws in those years enacted. Again, in two subsequent years, (said Mr. C.) falling off greater than before, in 1826 the excess was only one cent, and in 1827 it was only one cent, and on that score, it was found that in three years the average was only one cent. Was not this fact, this fact, which had diminished the sales, and the amount received from the public lands, the amount found, though half a million of acres had been offered for sale at public auction. These sales, which were incontrovertible, were on record, and exclusively showed that the report was wrong, asserting that the operation of the pre-emption laws had diminished the receipts from public lands three millions. The Senator from Kentucky seized on an apparent discrepancy between the Message of the President and the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in view to excite prejudice against those officers, who would be very difficult to reconcile this contradiction.

Mr. Young observed that the object of the members from the new States was to secure the settlers on the public lands, the right of pre-emption to their improvements. Now by provisions in this bill, and the nature of the amendment, it was declared that the persons benefited by it, must not only be settlers, but cultivators also. But where was the necessity of requiring proof of cultivation? Suppose a man settled down as a blacksmith, was not his claim derived from his improvements, because he supported himself and then by laboring at the forge, instead of the plough? Suppose a man settled down on a prairie, (and there were hundreds of such cases,) and broke up the land, and put in wheat, without enclosing it, was he to lose labor and improvements, because he did not enclose his land within the time required? Mr. A. only necessary that the claimant should be an occupant, and that to require cultivation would be a number of cases, produce great hardship.

After some further remarks by Mr. Crittenden, the question was taken on the motion to amend, and it was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 21.

Mr. Bayard then submitted an amendment, requiring that this act shall be construed in conformity with the rules which have been prescribed by the Commissioners of the General Land Office under the former pre-emption law.

Mr. KING said that this amendment would induce some difficulty, as the set of rules first prescribed by the General Land Office having been, on practice, defective, had been set aside and new ones established, which worked well, were in present use.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama suggested a modification of the amendment, so as to require the act to be construed in conformity with such rules as had been prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and are now in force; a modification was accepted by Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Benton expressed himself as entirely satisfied by more voluminous than the bill, and might be considered to embarrass its provisions; and besides, he was adverse to legislating official rules into a law.

Mr. KING also opposed the amendment, which Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday, in order to give members time to look into the rules of the General Land Office, with regard to the construction of the pre-emption laws.

The question being taken on the motion to postpone, it was lost—yeas 23, nays 25.

Mr. Bayard then modified his amendment as follows:

Insert after land, in the fourth line, "and that prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land District in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules which have been prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Mr. MORRIS then moved and adjourned, which was carried by a vote of 30 to 17.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State.

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LATE FROM EUROPE.
GREAT BRITAIN.—THE CANADA.
The affairs of Canada were the principal subject of comment in the London papers.

It was stated in the Standard of the 28th, that the brig Inconstant of 26 guns was ordered without delay to the coast of Spain, and the rumor was that the object of the expedition was to take on board the Italian marines, stationed at Passages, and convey them to Lower Canada, via Halifax. The brig had taken on board at Portsmouth 1000 muskets and a large quantity of military stores.

The same paper states that the Hastings was ordered to Portsmouth, there to take on board troops for Canada. The 93rd Highlanders were ordered to Nova Scotia, and it was reported that the 25th rifle regiment and the 71st light infantry was ordered to Canada.

The 65th, stationed at Barbadoes, was ordered to Canada to be replaced by the 68th from Demarara.

Sir John Colborne's despatches were received in London on the 25th of December, with the President's message.

The leading English Journal are full of discussions upon the President's Message to the N. E. boundary of Maine, and the affairs of Canada. The Times uses Canada, and what it calls the high tone of the Message upon our Foreign relations, to sound the alarm against the rising power of the United States; and to attack Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom it insinuates that in America is looking upon with contempt. We regret to see that the Tories in England are disposed to see both Canada and the dispute about the Boundary, as mere party topics to oust the Whig Ministry.

The officers of the British Spanish Legion have volunteered their services to go to Canada. The Western Reform Society are making an effort to avert the horrors of the

in Canada. The members of the American West Indian Association, who have embarked capital in Canada, for an extinction of the French laws, to French language, the substitution of English, and the union of the two.

Jan. 2.—A detachment of the artillery, under the command of Lieut. Brady, agent yesterday at St. Sebastian, 500 barrels of powder and other munitions of war were on board for the protection of that place. Orders have also been received for companies of artillery to hold them in readiness to embark for Canada via New York.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 2.—It is understood that in addition to the troops yesterday mentioned as being destined for Canada, eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the Coldstream, received orders yesterday morning to themselves in readiness to embark at the same place, it is supposed in the course of the week.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 1, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FISKE, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAMS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WATSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce HUGH L. WATSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

State of Alabama, at Montgomery, at a meeting held on the 24th Jan. determined to confine discounts during the present year to Bills of exchange, drawn on actual shipments of Cotton. The reason assigned for so doing is that the Bank is prepared as early as other banks in the country to resume specie payments.

Learn from the Memphis Gazette, that the Messrs. Jones, (four in number) charged with the order of Col. Ward, an account of which was published in our paper some weeks since, have been arrested by a party of men in Hempstead county, Arkansas. The party it is said stimulated the reward of 4000 dollars armed themselves, came upon them within two miles of the Texas line. The Messrs. Jones offered no resistance and were ironed by their captors, brought to Memphis and imprisoned in the Memphis jail.

It is rumored, says the Western Georgian, of the 24th, that Gen. Nelson was killed in a recent engagement in Florida—also that John Ridge was shot in Arkansas while addressing a council of his countrymen; and that John Ross had committed suicide. No such rumors so far as we have learned have reached this section in any shape, and it is more than probable they will turn out to be unfounded.

The latest advices from Liverpool, represent a fall decline in Cotton, it is not thought however that it will be permanent.

It has been out of our power to give any further information this week, with respect to the postponement of the land sales at Mardisville, which are postponed, will take place on the 12th inst. We have occupied a considerable portion of to-day's paper with the debate in the Senate on the 26th inst. on the pre-emption bill. To this, we hope those of our readers who are not immediately interested will not object, inasmuch as it is a subject of general interest—besides we have many worthy patrons who are deeply interested in everything said on the subject. We have conversed with a gentleman who has seen the bill as it finally passed the Senate, with the amendments of Messrs. White and Crittenden, but it has not reached us any of our exchange papers. In the proceedings of the house as late as the 5th Feb. we see no mention of the pre-emption bill being taken up.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A bill for the increase of the army of the United States passed the Senate on Thursday without a dissenting voice. The substance of its provisions is as follows: Section 1 adds 58 privates to each of the companies of artillery and infantry, and gives a sergeant major to each company of every army in the public service. Section 2 adds to the corps of engineers the lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants.

Section 4 organizes the topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, and ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 7 authorizes the appointment of four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Section 9 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermasters generals, with the rank of colonel, two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, all cavalry rank.

Section 10 The commissariat of subsistence to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors.

Section 12 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 14 fixed the price of the army ration, when not received in kind, at 25 cents, and allows an additional ration to all line and staff officers, for every five years service.

Section 15 equalizes the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with that of the marines, the effect of which is to add about a dollar a month to their pay.

Section 16 repeals the law which abolished bounties and premiums, and five years enlistments, and restores the enlistment branch of the service to what it was previous to 1835.

Section 18 makes provision for the employment of chaplains at military posts, with the approval of the secretary of war.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Washington, Feb. 8th, 1838.

The most interesting matter which occurred to-day, in the House, was the discussion on the Senate Bill, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, for continuing the suits brought by and against the late Bank of the United States, prior to March 4th, 1838; when the corporate capacities of the Bank expired.

Mr. Adams moved the re-commitment of the Bill, with instructions so to amend it as to provide for the commencement of suits after the 4th of March. Mr. A. remarked upon the large amount, six millions, of the notes of the late Bank now in circulation in the United States.

Mr. Lewis said he had intended to move the appointment of a Receiver for the Bank of the United States, inasmuch as the new one, had abused its trust. It had issued a flood of the bills of the old Bank, for the redemption of which no one was responsible. The people, he said had taken the alarm on this subject, and would not be easy. Mr. Garland advocated the bill as merely intended to prevent the abatement of the suits brought against the Bank of the U. States, after 4th March next. The Charter of the old bank made no provision for any suit after the next fourth of March, which would be two years after the expiration of the Charter. Legislation was therefore, absolutely due in the case. This Bill was due to the creditors of the late Bank and to the ends of justice. In regard to the issue of spurious notes, the subject was before a Committee, and it ought not to embarrass this Bill. The whole banking question ought not to be connected with this Bill. Mr. Adams went out of his way to remark upon the local banking system, and the bank excitement at the East. Mr. Garland, in reply, said he was inclined to think that a light was breaking there which would soon find its way to this House, and have a favorable influence on the discussion of the fiscal question soon to come before us. Mr. G. vindicated himself from all suspicion of friendship for the U. S. Bank, but he was willing to render it strict justice. Mr. Toney was opposed to any Bill giving an advantage to the Bank of the U. S., before any thing had been done towards checking its spurious circulation. Mr. Robertson said he attended the Committee of the Judiciary this morning, and the whole of the five present were in favor of taking up the Bill immediately. Mr. Bond explained that the Bill was for the benefit, not so much of the old Bank, as of its Assignees and the public. The old Bank had sold out the whole concerns of its branches to various corporations. Mr. Campbell was afraid of the Bill, and thought it ought to pass, but as but five members of the Committee were present when it was reported, he thought it ought to go back to them. He had, no doubt they would report it unanimously.

MESSRS. CLAIBORNE AND GHOLSON.—We cannot view the treatment of these gentlemen by the House of Representatives in any other light as an act of oppression and injustice. When they presented themselves as members of that body in September last, a full investigation of their claims was made by a Committee, which reported in their favor; that report was discussed for several weeks, and after mature deliberation, the House decided that they were duly elected members of the whole twenty-fifth Congress. Now without any additional facts, this decision is reversed, and these gentlemen unfairly deprived of their just rights. What would be thought of a court of justice which should act in this manner? Would not every

one say that such judges should be impeached and disgraced, for not examining the matter promptly in the first place, or for seeing corruptly in the second? What security would any one have if such were to be tolerated? There would be no end to litigation, no security for life or property, if our judicial tribunals were permitted to reverse their decision at pleasure. In our opinion Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson had acquired rights by the decision of the House in September, of which it had no power to deprive them, and we consider the vote whereby they have been ousted from their seats as an act of high handed oppression and palpable injustice, and one calling loudly for the prompt condemnation of the honest of every party. —Nashville Union.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was engaged nearly all the 12th inst. in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Niles, of Connecticut occupied the floor. Various petitions and memorials were presented among the former about fifty against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, one of which was signed by 4000 Boston ladies. The House spent the whole day in debating a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, proposing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into a charge of corruption against a member of Congress, preferred by an anonymous letter-writer.

In the Senate, on the 13th after the presentation of memorials and petitions, Mr. Niles continued his speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

The House again spent the whole day in the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution, and various amendments offered to it. The "Spy" in Washington, "Matthias L. Davis" was then called to the bar of the House and sworn, when he stated that the member to whom he alluded did not belong to that House. And here, we suppose, this farce will end, at least in the House of Representatives.

It is stated by the Baltimore Republican that Mr. Ruggles, of the Senate, is the person implicated. Mr. Davis is the Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer, and we have little doubt that his accusation will prove to be another of the thousand slanderous set aloft against the democratic members of Congress by the whig letter-writers.

STUDY.—There are men of sound heads who appear to have studied nothing, because they have intended to instruct themselves—they studied, however, and they studied well. As they did not study designed, they did not think of taking lessons from any master, and they had the best of all masters, nature. Nature caused them to analyse the things they studied, and the little they do know well. Instinct, which is so sure a guide; taste, which judges so well; and which however judges in the moment that it feels; talents, which themselves nothing but taste; where it produces what it is the judge of; all the faculties are the work of nature, which by causing us to analyse without consciousness, seems to wish to hide from us every thing we owe her. Nature inspires the man of genius, she is the muse whom he invokes, when he does not know whence the thoughts that arise in him proceed. They are heavy heads which have studied a great deal, and they pretend to much method, but they only reason the worse for it; because when a method is not good, the closer you follow it, the more you are led astray. Your vague notions, and words void of signification, for principles; you make for yourself a scientific jargon, in which you see evidence, and yet you do not really know what you see, think, or say. You will only be able to analyse your thoughts as far as they will be themselves the work of analysis.

It is therefore I repeat it, through analysis and through analysis alone, we ought to instruct ourselves. It is the simplest way, because it is the most natural, and we shall see that it is, besides, the shortest. Analysis has made all discoveries—through it we shall find again all that has been found—and what is called the method of invention, is nothing else but analysis. —Condillac.

VALUE OF A LARGE FORTUNE.—Died on the 3rd ult. at Norfolk, Va. Mr. PETER SINGLETON, at the age of 33. At the age of 23, he entered into the possession of an estate of three hundred thousand dollars. In two or three years the race course and the gaming table had swept away his large estate, and he was left penniless. He soon became unfitted for any other society than that which is to be found in the lowest resorts of drunkenness, and on the day of his death he was conveyed by private charity, in a state of insensibility, to the almshouse.

From the Mobile Register of the 17th.

REMARKS.—The continued inclement weather operates much against business. A fair business has however been done—the demand for supplies for upcountry have increased, and a better business will doubtless be done next week. Prices for most kinds of provisions continue without any material alteration.

COTTON.—The business in this article this week falls short of that of two previous

weeks, by several thousand bales, owing we believe in the first place, to the continued advance of freight, secondly to bad weather and lastly to the unfavorable advices from Europe, which are to the 1st of January, and states the market to be inanimate, and a decline of 1-4d, at Liverpool the prices at Havre are, however, fully sustained; but sales were quite limited. These advices have produced a decline of a 1-2 cents in our own market. Sales during the week have amounted to about ten thousand bales, at prices varying from 9 1-2 to 11 3-4 Receipts 16, 835. Exports, 14, 311.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and fine 12 a -
Good fair 11 a 11 1/2
Fair 10 a 10 1-4
Middling 8 1-2 a 9
Inferior and Ordinary, 6 a 8

COFFEE.—We continue our quotation for good Havana at 12 1-2, 13 cents. There is no other description in market.

FISH.—There has been something doing in mackerel this week. Prices remain as last quoted \$5.50 a \$11.

FLOUR.—The supply of this article continues fair, and the demand about equal thereto. Prices vary from \$7.50 a \$8, for good Western. Sales of Northern at \$11.

MOLASSES.—We quote at 34 cents, with but little demand. Stock increasing.

PROVISIONS.—There has been some demand for almost every article under this head. The receipts of Mess. Pork continues light, the stock is consequently diminished, we quote sales at \$18. Prime nominal at \$14.

BACON.—The supply of very good is small. Sales to some extent of the quantity in market, have been made at 13 a 13 1-2 cents, for Hams, 9 1-2 for Middles and 8 1-2 cents for Shoulders.

SALT.—We continue to quote at \$2 25 a 2 37.

SUGARS.—There is no change in this article, good brown new crop 7 1-2c.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**

TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known, some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceivable, and one year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shaban.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
March 1st 1838. St.

The thorough bred Janus Station: BILLY BARLOW.

WILL stand at my stable one mile south of Alexandria, on the road leading to Talladega, and will render service at \$15 the season, paid at the end of the season; ten dollars the single visit paid at the time of service, and 20 dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare parted with, which forfeits the insurance. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June, 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

PEDIGREE.

BILLY BARLOW is a beautiful Red Sorrel, four years old next June, upwards of fourteen hands two inches high. He is eminently superior in all those parts contributory to strength and action, his head clean and bony, his neck issues boldly and is well arched, his shoulders are long and strong and well placed, his arms are large and indicate great muscular power and perhaps larger than any other horse of his height and age on the continent, sway short, line very capacious and strong, cuppling strong turn of the back beautiful with great muscle, and the hind quarters both in length and strength admirable; his legs are of fine bone and sinew, with a beautiful taper and fine hoofs; accurate conformation and great symmetry are his characteristics. You see at a glance that he possesses the essential parts necessary to constitute the real fleet quarter horse. He is without blemish or imperfection, with both eyes full and strong.

Billy Barlow was raised by James Williams of Hawkins county E. Tenn. He was sired by Ewell Moor's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Britain's celebrated quarter horse old Brimmer, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire side was Ewell Moor's old Bucy race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee, she by old Bucy of West Tennessee, and her dam by Gen. Martin's Nestor, and he by Mousetrap.

The grand dam of Moor's Bucy mare was out of a Janus and Fearnot mare, and her great grand dam by the Imported Fearnot's dam was sired by Col. Britain's old Brimmer the sire of Moor's Brimmer making him a double Brimmer; his grand dam on his dam's side was old Milton, great grand by old Quicksilver, thus combining more of Janus blood than perhaps any horse living.

February 26, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD.

The Beautiful Virginia Bred Horse; WILL stand the ensuing season one half of his time in the Town of Jacksonville and the other half of his time at Ladiga, on Tarapine creek, at ten dollars the season, to be paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and fifteen dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 30th of June.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

His pedigree I have never been able to get in full. He was sired in Virginia it is said by one of Old Archie's Colts, his dam by Bedford out of a Herod mare.

As I have not his pedigree in full, I do not wish to deceive any person in the horse. He will show for himself.

He is four years old this Spring, upwards of 5 feet 2 inches high, a beautiful bay, black main and tail; his body is long and round, head clean, neck long and well arched, issuing boldly, beautiful limbs—he moves as though he disdained the earth he walked on. He is at this time in East Tennessee, those wishing to raise fine stock, would do well to wait and see all the horses that are presented and then select the horse they like best.

February 24, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

LEVATHAN, JR.

IMPORTED LEVATHAN.

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, at Wm. T. Givens's stable, 8 miles west of Jacksonville, Ala. at twenty dollars the season, payable by the 25th of Dec. next, for the payment of which a note will be required in every instance. Thirty dollars to insure, payable when the fact is ascertained, or the mare is transferred.

PEDIGREE.

He was got, as has already been seen by the imported Levathan, about whom it would be disparaging to the intelligence of those who take an interest in blooded stock to speak more at large. He breeds large, and his colts are said to be of a fine racing form. He has proved himself to be a sure fold getter. Mares will be taken care of for \$175 per week.

He was purchased at 2 years old by his present owner, of Gen. J. A. Mabry. I have the certificate of J. A. Mabry and J. D. Saph. They represent his dam as a very fine mare, by the race horse Gratal, by some called Florizel; grand dam by Jolly Rodger.

H. L. GIVENS.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—Hawkins County.

I do certify that I run Hugh L. Givens's Levathan horse over the Bean's Station track in 1836, in two sweep-stake races, three entries, and distanced the field both days; then run him a match race against John McGhee's Hepheshon stud colt, dam by Jimmy Kent, and beat him under a hard pull Given under my hand this 30th Feb. 1837.

EWELL MOORE.

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there are no other horses on the turf in the western country so successful as racers, so much sought after and so fashionable, as the Levathans. Examine the sporting annals from the time they were first old enough to carry a Jockey round the race track and it will be seen that in at least four cases out of five they are winners, notwithstanding they are competitors in almost every field where the purse is worth contending for.

Where can be found so many of the descendants of any horse commanding such high prices? A long list could be furnished. A few at present will suffice. We know of three selling, each for a thousand dollars—two fillies, each, for fifteen hundred; one for three thousand, and another for five thousand dollars. Three sold at the sale of the breeder of Young Levathan at his sale, one stud for six thousand four hundred, one filly for three thousand five hundred, and one for eighteen hundred.

But, it is not only as racers, possessing both bottom and speed, that they are so valuable—having fine size and durability, they are desirable for the saddle and for harness. Let no person who has a tolerable good mare say, he cannot afford to pay \$20 for the chance of a colt. They should recollect that a good blooded horse even tho' he be unfired as a racer, is much readier sale at a much higher price, than one of cold blood—and when they can put it down to quick time, a thousand dollars is a very small sum for such an one. Independent of the consideration of improving the appearance and quality of our stock of horses, it is sound economy to pay a little more and breed from those of good blood. An opportunity is now presented of making the experiment. Try it, do a good deal for yourself and something for the country.

H. L. GIVENS.

February 24, 1838—31

Geo & Stauffer,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Gunter's Landing,

Marshal County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by

steamers Guide & Haraway, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among which are the following

50 Bbls. Rect. Whisky.
14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
15 do do do Gin.
5 Sweet Wine.
20 Casks Cheese.
24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
6 Bbls. Crackers.
6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers generally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank. March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Attention Benton Rangers!

2ND Company of Benton Rangers, you will be called to appear, in the Town of Jacksonville, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 10th of March next armed and equipped as the law directs, by order of Capt. T. M. Likens.

THOMAS T. SHEPARD.

March 11 1837. 2c

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Skinner, dec. are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are also hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.

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PEDIGREE.

Is a rich chestnut sorrel, (the exact color of his sire,) beautifully marked with rich mahogany colored spots, (the marks, also, of the old horse,) and, like his sire he has a small star in his forehead. He was five years old on the 15th of February, inst., and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 inches under the standard. His rich, fine, silken coat of hair, of itself bespeaks a paternity of no mean origin. He is of a fine length, gay & lofty carriage, and tho' just out of his minority, presents a noble appearance, and is most commanding in his deportment. Taking into view the color, form, size & action of Levathan, Jr., and more particularly the unrivalled popularity of the Levathan family as racers, it will perhaps be matter of surprise that his services should be offered at so cheap a rate.

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CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.

Feb 24, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having rented

Clark & Peter's Ware-House in

the town of Wetumpka, propose to

Store and Ship Cotton.

Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.

S. & J. LEEPER.

POETRY.

For the Republican.
TO DR. J. J. V.
Give me my harp to thee I'll sing
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cadence ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the flower's bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of love;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort night,
Thus hope survives through darkness yet
The heifers of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
O'er scenes of deep repented deeds
O'er graves of dear departed friends.
Ah, faintly paints those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth to man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school-boy days, days when we felt
Only what christian hearts may feel.
O Doctor Doctor then it was
In union our young hearts beat,
Nor deem'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter down'd the sweet.

O'er days that passed at poplar spring,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay.
But like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
The swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science' face,
To glance her soul enkindling eyes.
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden eels of fortune's gem,
Are glittering in her meteor ray;
An adverse storm sweeps over them
Its cloudy skirts where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promise'd grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still feels a hungry void left,
That sighs for what it had before.

Feb. 25th, 1838.

J. D. C.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune. Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well; five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro to convey us to main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master; and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with fierce intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the chill damps of death can quench its blaze. The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caraccas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerrilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun: it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Carthage, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signaled myself by

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Carocca, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers.—They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, "Set the Spaniards adrift!—Land them on the desert island!" Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows; they told half a score towards the fulfillment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him hurried in the arms of sleep. There he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him; he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven soul burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; on her knees she besought me to spare! Oh, spare my father! You loved me once—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had aught of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tithe of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining ora dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of these seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherein to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse.—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favor when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl!—Ha! that pang; death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush! Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me? I have bearded him a thousand times—why do I shrink now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Oh, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed; the wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers do their plumes and ornaments. No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolishness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though Lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon or Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient:—"I once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me, if I was not afraid.—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?"—"Afraid of me," I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him; and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him, and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—Medical and Surgical Jour.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse.
FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes, of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.
JOHN T. POPE.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsler Tenson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.
I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsler Tenson, dam by Sotoros.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.
We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,
RICHARD SINGLETON.
Feb. 22, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax mane and tail two hind feet white appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.
Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

NEW-YORK, Paris and London FASHIONS.
G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.
J. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.
THOMAS T. STEPHENS
Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.
Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.
THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.
His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

500 LABORERS WANTED, at the ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODEN
Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
R. L. SAWHIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

Widow's Sale of TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms will be accommodating and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months;
One fourth in twelve months;
One fourth in eighteen months;
And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town—number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

February 15, 1838.—St.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive a cash offered during the absence of Mr. Woodward.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.,
N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE.
Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

STOP THE THEFT.
WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.
Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollected due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT McCLEADON,
CLYBORN SKINNER.
Feb. 12th, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILLER Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business connected with his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Audrons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—St.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.
D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Dec. 1837, a certain Chestnut Sorrel Horse about five years old, a star on her forehead, about fifteen and a half hands high—appraised to seventy-five dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make payment. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are concluded. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON,
B. D. TURNER
Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and John K. Sterling, Administrators of the Estate of George Johnson, deceased, and filed accounts and vouchers for final settlement. Their administration on said estate, as ordered by the Court, that forty days be given in the Jacksonville Republican for all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
January 31, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.
And Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court, Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

HAVING located himself in the Town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala., tenders his professional services to the public; in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to successfully to the diseases of this climate, prompt and assiduous attention to business, and to receive a liberal share of public patronage. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.
Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been agreed with Doct. William Williamson, for several years to do with pleasure recommend him as a successful practitioner of medicine, and a man qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, J. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Ck. S. and Abram Mender, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Jesse Mitchell, Ck. S. Samuel T. Plam.

I do with pleasure concur in the above.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WILL be sold on the first day of March next before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. following property, (viz): Lot of Land in section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Lot on as the property of Daniel McClelland—Levy on Attachments issued from Justice Court, as levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tug and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 15th day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 15, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 29, 1837.—St.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual rate of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.
Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of Justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis—therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th, 1838. J. H. WHITE,
Captain of said beat.

Notice.
To the Public Generally.
I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in the place, (Sackpatoy,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and please myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. We'll keep the great pressure at this time; my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.
The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above, three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.
Sackpatoy, February 8, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
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Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

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JOSHUA MILLER Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

Whole No. 60

Vol. II, No. 8.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. No subscription received for less than one year. No subscription received for less than one year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares; over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LAW OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT.

To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments.

Whereas, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons suing out original attachments, shall be as now provided for by law: For remedy whereof,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the condition of all bonds executed by persons suing out original attachments shall and is hereby declared to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful execution of such attachment, as the same may be provided for by law to be found in Aikin's Digest, section three, under the title of attachments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, whenever an original attachment shall be issued for, or upon any of the causes now provided for by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner that attachments are or may be by law, authorizing the officer to levy on goods, chattels or effects, and it shall also be lawful, in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishees, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, goods, chattels and effects; provided that all summons of garnishment shall be issued in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out any original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the same, is or are citizens of this State: Provided, that whenever any attachment shall be issued, in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment shall be abated on motion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue, the goods upon which the attachment issued: Provided, however, that whenever any original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant therein, may at any time commence suit against the plaintiff suing out the same, and recover any damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to reply any goods, chattels or effects, that may be levied upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring to reply any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken, in virtue or pursuant of any attachment, shall be permitted to reply the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels or effects to the proper officer, to satisfy such recovery as may be had in such judgment as may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer levying such attachment; and if, at any time, after the final decision in favor of the plaintiff of any cause, in which any such reply bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail, or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer, to deliver up any personal property or effects so replied it shall be the duty of such officer to return the said reply bond forfeited; whereupon the said bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may issue thereon against all the obligors to said bond; or any or either of them for the amount of the judgment actually received by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost thereon; Provided, that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such reply bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the rendition of a judgment by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff, as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of such affiant, in his her or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his her or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court, at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereof, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishees as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendants or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be about to remove, his, her or their property out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her, or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath being also made of the amount of damages, and that the attachment is not prayed to be sued out for the purpose of vexing or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor entering into bond with security, to be approved of by such officer, to the defendant or defendants or any of them, as the case may be, in double the amount, or sum sworn to, conditioned to pay the said defendant or defendants or any of them, all such damages and costs as he, she, or they may sustain by the wrongful suing out an attachment, forthwith to issue an attachment in favor of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant or defendants, directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, returnable to said court in which suit had been originally commenced as aforesaid, which said attachment shall be issued, executed and returned as near as may be in the same manner as original attachments, and the said affidavit and bond and attachment when returned shall be filed with the papers in the original suit and constitute a part thereof, and the plaintiff in the suit may proceed to judgment as in other cases, and the original suit shall not be delayed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any property which may be attached under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, may be replied as in other cases of attachment, and after judgment shall be rendered, an execution issued against the defendant or defendants, if any property replied shall not be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy holding such execution within ten days after the demand made thereof of the principal or any security in the bond given on replying said property, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff or his deputy, to certify the same to the clerk issuing such execution, it shall be the duty of the said clerk forthwith to issue an execution against the principal and securities in said reply bond for the whole amount of the plaintiff's judgment, with costs, to which he may be entitled; and when judgment shall be rendered, execution may be issued in the usual way, which shall first be levied on the property attached if it be had, and then upon any other property of the defendant and defendants, until a sufficient amount be levied upon to pay the entire amount of the execution, including costs.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when an attachment shall be under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effect of the defendant or defendants in his or her hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That judicial attachments may be issued in cases instituted by petition and summons as well as in cases instituted by writs of capias ad respondendum; whenever the summons shall be returned non est in return, and every case of judicial attachment, the proceedings thereon subsequent to the issuance of the writ of attachment, shall be the same as may be by the parties, plaintiff and defendant, as or may be required in cases of original attachment, and the same may be levied by garnishment on effects in the hands of debtors of the defendant, as well as on any of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements precisely as original attachments; and the goods and chattels levied on may be replied by bond and security as provided above, which bond, if the property replied be not delivered to satisfy the judgment as aforesaid, shall have the same effect as in cases of original attachment, and ex and securities or either of them as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all original or judicial attachments and summonses of garnishment may be issued directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, and they may be levied or served in any county of the State, and when necessary, as many branches thereof may be issued in the same case as may be necessary to cover the effects or property of the party defendant in any counties of the State. Approved December 23, 1887.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Houston, (Texas), Dec. 25.

We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift in the form of a Telegraph Extra, which, although to most of our patrons unexpected, we are confident will not be unacceptable, as however different it may be from ordinary gifts of the kind, we feel proud in reflecting on the tumult of joy which it will awaken in the bosom of the brave.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Capt. Rodriguez has just arrived in this city; he states on the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, a heavy firing of musketry was heard in the direction of Concepcion, and instantly afterwards a large body of Mexican cavalry charged upon the part of Bexar near the public square. Colonels Karnes and Wells immediately collected their soldiers into a body, amounting to about a hundred and twenty men; and received them with the most determined courage. Just as the combat commenced he was despatched by Karnes to procure a horse; in order to convey despatches to Houston while he was thus engaged, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and a heavy firing appeared to keep up in all parts of the place, he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square; he attempted to get in to receive the despatches from Karnes; but being unable to do so, he waited until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to learn the event of the contest, but firing still continued even at that time, he concluded to set out and convey the intelligence to this place. Before he left the city the enemy had brought up their two cannons and commenced discharging, then upon the quarter occupied by our troops; he could distinctly hear our soldiers huzzah at each discharge, as if in defiance and exultation; he therefore infers that they occupied a strong position. He states that long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distinct roar of the cannon. The firing near Concepcion had ceased before he left; there were only forty of our soldiers engaged in that quarter. He thinks that they were either captured or retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all of their spies except one, or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, were captured by the enemy. The intelligence may be relied on. We forbear comment until further intelligence shall have been received. We shall only say, fellow citizens prepare your rifles, for possibly this engagement has marked "Telcel on the walls of Mexico."

GENERAL ORDER.

Adj. Gen's Office, T. M.

Houston, Dec. 25, 1887.

The Brigadier Generals of the militia of the republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalion and regiments in accordance with the law. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed aids de camp to the Major General, with the rank of Majors of cavalry and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as Adjutant General in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government. By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, commanding. H. MLEOD, Adj. Gen.

From the Savannah Georgian Feb. 7.

FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated.

Fort Fanning, E. F. Jan. 23.

Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Waccasaw swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Volunteers fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 300. One Chief named Chickahoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The right wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bull dogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—Killed, Lieut. Jennings. Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambrister, slightly; serj. maj. Jones badly; assistant surgeon Moses; Sheriff of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Mosely slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground. When Dr. Shefall was wounded he ordered the men to leave him. Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

FROM FLORIDA.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Mills from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Lache Hatchie, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face. Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A.

3d. artillery; one private; company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely) company D. 3d. artillery; one private, (severely) company C. do. two privates, (one severely, one slightly) company H. do.

Of the 2d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead), and 14 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2.)—9 wounded—30.

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We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

## Another Outrage.

In an affray in Hot Spring county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

## From the Baltimore Republican.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that some months since a convention of business men assembled at Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly, we think, mechanics and manufacturers. The memorial of the minority has been printed, and is full of important information. Among other things it contains the following facts and deductions, which are worthy of the most serious consideration by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, in the land. Let the statements be read attentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's good sense:

"From a statement made on oath of the condition of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the Auditor General of the State, in December last, that many of them were issuing ten paper dollars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and some of them thirty to one."

The memorial continues: "The consequence of this is, that the price of all provisions has more than doubled, and that the wages of labor have advanced, in some cases, though not by means to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the possibility of our manufacturing even for ourselves, to say nothing of what we might perform for exportation, were we free from the bankers' (tax). Our markets are glutted with goods of every kind, manufactured principally from foreign countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to none in the world, are out of employment, without the means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers of Europe, which latter have taken the specie our farmers ought to have had, and would now have possessed, had it not been for the paper money left in their hands. Our ships and seamen are out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are seen in our ports; and that the whole community are sorely oppressed by the vitiated paper system that extends every where and devours every thing in our country!"

## Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Mississippi Contested Election was brought to a close last night. Mr. Howard's amendment declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker! The vote stood, yeas 117 nays 117, a tie; and the Speaker promptly voted in the affirmative. The result was awaited with intense interest, both by the House and the auditory, and the announcement created some feeling, which on the part of the winning side, was manifested by applause. Mr. Howard followed up this amendment by another, directing the Speaker to communicate both resolutions to the Governor of Mississippi, in order that a new election may be held. Mr. wise made a very excited speech in opposition to this, as did also Mr. Williams, of Kentucky. Mr. Road replied, and after a scene of much excitement and confusion, during which repeated attempts were made to adjourn, Mr. Prentiss demanded a hearing. He entered his solemn protest against the decision of the House, and declared that he would not be bound by it; and that in his opinion, the people of Mississippi would not respect it. He would, he said, neither resign nor compromise his rights, and those of his constituents, but, if God spared his life, he would come before the House next session and demand his seat, in the belief that the House would then reverse the unconstitutional decision. Mr. Howard's second amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended, were concurred in. Of the South-Carolina delegation, the following members voted in the affirmative on Mr. Howard's first amendment: Messrs. Campbell, Legare, Rhett and Richardson; and, in the negative, Messrs. Clowney, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens and Thompson.

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Mr. Cathoun's Bill to cede the public lands

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious consideration in both Houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions:

First. That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year:

Second that the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth. This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth. That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants thereafter made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise stated that he was proud to be the bearer of annunciation of the House, from Mr. Prentiss, that he would not receive any pay until the rights of Mississippi were recognized. He said, however, that he should vote for the resolution, believing, as he did, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were as much members of the House as he was himself. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, and the general appropriation bill; the first of which was reported, and the other remains in the Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives occupied the floor for the whole day.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

February 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the public sales of land, advertised to take place at the following times and places, by proclamations of the President of the United States, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1837, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

At Mardisville, on the 12th day of March next.

At Montgomery, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

At Sparta, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

At St. Stephens, on Monday the 19th day of March next.

At Cahawba, on Monday the 2d day of April next.

At Tuscaloona, on Monday the 16th day of April next.

At Huntsville, on Monday the 9th day of April next.

IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

At Chocoma, on Monday the 14th day of May next.

At Columbus, on Monday the 7th day of May next—are postponed until further notice.

By order of the President of the United States;

JAS. WHITCOMB.

Commissioner.

JANUARY 18, 1838.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, and the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking Congress to grant relief to such settlers on the Public Land as were deprived of their right of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by reason of the location of Indian reservations on their improvements, have had the subject under consideration, and instruct me to report:

That it is stated that the class of settlers, for whom relief is asked, removed into the country ceded by the Creek and Choctaw Indians, in some instances before, and others after, these treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

citizens of the country. That, at the passage of the said pre-emption law, they were clearly embraced within its provisions, having lived upon and cultivated at the time required by that act.

These individuals, as your Committee believe, were equally meritorious with the other more fortunate settlers who secured their right of pre-emption. They contributed, as much, or even more, than most of the original settlers to the general improvement of the country, giving additional value to the neighboring public land. Like other emigrants into a new country, they expended their means (which with this class are generally limited) in opening their plantations, building houses making roads, &c., under a confident expectation that their homes would be secured to them as they had been to others under like circumstances. In this however, they have been disappointed; and instead of securing the places they had improved at so much labor and expense, as it was the intention of Congress to allow them to do, by the act aforesaid, their plantations have been located upon by Indian reserves, and they forced with their families from their improvements, either by the Indians or the more cruel and relentless speculators who purchased the reservations from the Indians.

Under these circumstances, they appeal to the Congress of the United States directly, and through the Legislature of their own State, for relief. Your Committee believe their claim may be sustained, not only upon principles of true policy, but strict right.

If it were necessary in the present inquiry for the committee to show that the policy so long pursued by Congress, in granting to the actual settlers on the public lands a right to enter their improvements at the Government price, it is believed that the arguments are not wanting to establish the proposition.

They do not, however, consider it as all involved in the present investigation. The claims of the individuals asking relief rest upon even higher grounds; as far as their case is concerned, the pre-emption policy has been adopted and recognised, but by events unforeseen at the time, they have been deprived of the benefits of the law without any fault of their own. The right to enter the land they had improved, at the Government price, has been granted, by the act of 1834, to all settlers who resided upon and cultivated public land in 1833. Their individuals who now ask relief come completely within the language of the act. They resided upon and had possession of the public land at the passage of the act, and cultivated the preceding year. They were ready to establish their right by proof, and pay the minimum price, and in many instances offered to do so at the proper land office. Under this view of the subject, your committee cannot conceive how a stronger claim to relief can be made, out independent of all arguments derived from former precedents which appear to have been established by Congress under similar circumstances. Your committee do not believe that the cases are very numerous which can come within the description of those for which relief is asked. But yet it is a fact, generally understood, that in the location of the reservations under the Indian treaties, the most valuable improvements have been taken, and thereby the most industrious and frugal class of the early settlers of the country, for whose protection the pre-emption law was passed, have been deprived of all benefits under it.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that all persons entitled to pre-emptions under the act of 1834, which have been located upon by such claims, be allowed to enter a like quantity of other lands in lieu thereof at the minimum price; or to enter one quarter section of any of the public lands, which have been in market, by paying the price of office, and report a bill accordingly.

BLASPHEMY AND OUTRAGE.

The country has suggested deep indignation from the repeated occurrence in Congress of scenes which degraded the bar-room of a tavern. The shameful violence and blasphemy with which certain Opposition members insulted a committee of the House during the last winter, has now found its way into the House itself. There is scarcely a day that insult is not offered to the House, or a violation of its decorum committed, by the vulgar audacity of some one of the Federal party. The presumption of this party has broken all bonds, under the idea that the dragging in and out of Congress has tamed the spirit of the Democracy of the country, and that Federalism owes the assumed conquests it has been celebrating to the thumb-screws of its banks, enforced by the swaggering insolence of its press-gang, and the bravado and blustering of its attorney-orators. Indeed, Federalism begins to grow again, as it did in the time of the black cockade.

At the close of the contest for the seats occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, Federal frenzy was excited to the highest pitch. When the speaker discharged his duty, and gave the casting vote to leave the

POETRY.

For the Republican.
TO DR. J. V. V.
Give me my harp to sing
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cadence ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the fowrets bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of loves;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort night,
Thus Hope survives through darkness yet
The heirs of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
O'er scenes of deep repented deeds
O'er graves of dear departed friends.
Ah, faintly paints those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth th man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school boy days, days when we felt
Only what Christian hearts may feel.
O Doctor Doctor then it was
In unison our young hearts beat,
Nor dream'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter drow'd the sweet.

O'er days that passed at poplar springs,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay.
But like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
The swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science' face,
To glance her soul enkindling eyes.
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden eels of fortune's gem,
Are glittering in her meteoric ray;
An adverse storm sweeps over them
Its cloudy skirts and where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promised grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still feels a hungry void left,
That sighs for what it had before.

Feb. 25th, 1838.

J. D. C.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune. Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well; five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro to convey us to main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master, and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with increasing intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the cold damps of death can quench its blaze. The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caracas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun: it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Carthage, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signalized myself by

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Carocca, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers?—They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, "Set the Spaniards adrift!—Land them on the desert island!" Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows: they told half a score towards the fulfilment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him: he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven son burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; on her knees she besought me to spare! Oh, spare my father! You loved me once—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had aught of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tithe of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining ore dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of these seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherein to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favor when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl!—Ha! that pang! death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush! Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me! I have bearded him a thousand times—why do I shrink now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Off, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed; the wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers douse their plumes and ornaments. No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolishness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though Lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon or Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N. Y. Eve. Star

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient.—I once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me, if I was not afraid.—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?"—"Afraid of me," I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him; and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—Medical and Surgical Jour.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse.



FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. Cisro is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tunson, grand dam by Sotoros. This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tunson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tunson, dam by Sotoros.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADY HAMPTON,

RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,



CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax mane and tail two hind feet white appraised at Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

New York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS.

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He renders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,

General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. renders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, appraised to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

500 LABORERS WANTED, at the

ALCOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala., to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles A. Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

Widow's Sale of

TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms will be accommodating and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months;

One fourth in twelve months;

One fourth in eighteen months;

And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for Health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town—a number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th February, 1838.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

February 15, 1838.—St.

STOP THE THREE.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel horse with white legs, three years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dated not recollected due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT MCLEOD,

CLINTON SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James A. Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILLER Administrator.

Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms, and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hook, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney, of Jacksonville.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

December 21, 1837.—St.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—St.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Turner deceased, will please come forward and make payment. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are closed. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON,

B. D. TURNER,

Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed accounts and vouchers for final settlement their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days be given in the Jacksonville Republican for all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed.

C. A. GREEN, Judge.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

January 25, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Adm.

And Administrator by order of the Court, Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton Co. Ala. renders his professional services to the citizens of the town, and in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant attendance for nearly thirteen years in the States of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to successfully to the diseases of this climate, prompt and assiduous attention to business, and to receive a liberal share of public patronage. He has a great variety of great attention to male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged be consulted at his office recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 37.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years with pleasure recommend him as a successful practitioner of medicine, and a qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Peall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, J. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Meador, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Jesse Mitchell, Clerk Co. Samuel T. Phillips.

I do with pleasure concur in the above.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. following property, (viz.) Lot of Land from section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—located as the property of Daniel McClinton to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tate and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.

January 18, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—St.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual rate of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis—therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th, 1838.

J. H. WHITE,

Captain of said beat.

Notice.

To the Public Generally. I HAVE recently opened a place of Public Entertainment in the place, (Sockapety), for the accommodation of Travellers, and persons wishing to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.

Sockapety, February 8, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Dec. 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Horse, about five years old, a star on his forehead, before, about fifteen and a half hands high, appraised to seventy-five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

PL. II. No. 8

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1838.

Whole No. 60

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. E. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. No subscription received for less than one year. No subscription received for less than one year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of more than 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

LAW OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT.

To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments. Whereas, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons making original attachments, shall be as now provided for by law. For remedy whereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the condition of all bonds executed by persons suing out original attachments shall and is hereby declared to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful or vexatious suing out of such attachment, as the same is now provided for by law to be found in Alkin's Digest, section three, under the title of attachments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, whenever an original attachment shall be issued for, or upon any of the causes now provided for by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner that attachments are or may be by law, authorized to be levied and executed, and the effects, and it shall also be lawful in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishees, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, goods, chattels and effects, provided that all summons now provided by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out any original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the same, is or are citizens of this State: Provided, that whenever any attachment shall be issued, in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment, shall be abated on motion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, it shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue, the goods upon which the attachment issued: Provided, however, that whenever any original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant thereon, may at any time, commence a suit against the plaintiff suing out the same, and recover any damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to reply any goods, chattels or effects, that may be levied upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring, to reply any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken, in virtue or pursuant of any attachment, shall be permitted to reply the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels or effects to the proper officer, to satisfy such recovery, as may be had in such judgment as may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer levying such attachment; and if, at any time, after the final decision in favor of the plaintiff of any cause, in which any such reply bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer, to deliver up any personal property or effects so replied to, the said principal obligor, and each of his securities, shall be liable to the plaintiff in such attachment, for the amount of the judgment actually recovered by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost thereon: Provided, that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such reply bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the rendition of a judgment by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff, as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of such affiant, in his or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his, her or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court, at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereof, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishees as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendants or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be about to remove his, her or their property out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her, or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath being also made of the amount or sum due, and that the attachment is not prayed to be sued out for the purpose of vexing or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor entering into bond with security, to be approved of by such officer to the defendant or defendants or any of them, as the case may be, in double the amount or sum sworn to, conditioned to pay the said defendant or defendants or any of them, all such damages and costs as he, she or they may sustain by the wrongful suing out an attachment, forthwith to issue an attachment in favor of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant or defendant, directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, returnable to said court in which suit had been originally commenced as aforesaid, which said attachment shall be issued, executed and returned as near as may be in the same manner as original attachments, and the said affidavit and bond and attachment when returned shall be filed with the papers in the original suit and constitute a part thereof, and the plaintiff in the suit may proceed to judgment as in other cases, and the original suit shall not be delayed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any property which may be attached under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, may be levied as in other cases of attachment, and after judgment shall be rendered in execution issued against the defendant or defendants, if any property replied shall not be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy holding such execution, within ten days after the demand made thereof of the principal or any security in the bond given on replying said property, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff or his deputy, to certify the same to the clerk issuing such execution, it shall be the duty of the said clerk, forthwith to issue an execution against the principal and securities in said reply bond for the whole amount of the plaintiff's judgment, with costs, to which he may be entitled; and when judgment shall be rendered, execution may be issued in the usual way, which shall first be levied on the property attached if to be had; and then upon any other property of the defendant and defendants, until a sufficient amount be levied upon to pay the entire amount of the execution, including costs.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when an attachment shall be issued under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effects of the defendant or defendants in his or her hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That judicial attachments may be issued in cases instituted by petition and summons as well as in cases instituted by writ of *capias ad respondendum*, whenever the summons shall be returned *non est inventus* and every case of judicial attachment, the proceedings there in subsequent to the issuance of the writ of attachment, shall be the same as may be, by the parties, plaintiff and defendant, as or may be required, in cases of original attachment, and the same may be levied by garnishment on effects in the hands of debtors of the defendant, as well as on any of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements precisely as original attachments; and the goods and chattels levied on may be replied by bond and security as provided for above, which bond, if the property replied be not delivered to satisfy the judgment as aforesaid, shall have the same effect as in cases of original attachment, and ex- and securities or either of them as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all original or judicial attachments and summonses of garnishment may be issued directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, and they may be levied or served in any county of the State, and when necessary, as many branches thereof may be issued in the same case as may be necessary to cover the effects or property of the party defendant in any counties of the State. Approved December 23, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, (TEXAS), Dec. 25.

We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift, in the form of a Telegraph Extra, which, although to most of our patrons unexpected, we are confident will not be unacceptable; an however different it may be from ordinary gifts of the kind, we feel proud in reflecting on the tumult of joy which it will awaken in the bosom of the brave.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Capt. Rodriguez has just arrived in this city; he states on the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, a heavy firing of musketry was heard in the direction of Concepcion; and instantly afterwards a large body of Mexican cavalry charged upon the part of Bexar near the public square. Colonels Karnes and Wells immediately collected their soldiers into a body, amounting to about a hundred and twenty men, and received them with the most determined courage. Just as the combat commenced he was despatched by Karnes to procure a horse; in order to convey despatches to Houston, while he was thus engaged, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and a heavy firing appeared to be kept up in all parts of the place, he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square; he attempted to get in to receive the despatches from Karnes; but being unable to do this he waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to learn the event of the contest, but firing still continued even at that time, he concluded to set out and convey the intelligence to this place. Before he left the city the enemy had brought up their two cannons and commenced discharging them upon the quarter occupied by our troops; he could distinctly hear our soldiers huzzah at the discharge, as if in defiance and exultation; he therefore inferred that they occupied a strong position. He states that long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distinct roar of the cannon. The firing near Concepcion had ceased before he left; there were only forty of our soldiers engaged in that quarter. He thinks that they were either captured or retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all of their spies except one, or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, were captured by the enemy. The intelligence may be relied on. We forbear comment until further intelligence shall have been received. We shall only say, fellow citizens prepare your rifles, for possibly this engagement has marked "Telcel on the walls of Mexico."

GENERAL ORDER.

Adj. Gen's Office, T. M.

HOUSTON, Dec. 25, 1837.

The Brigadier General of the militia of the republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalion and regiments in accordance with the law. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed aids de camp to the Major General, with the rank of Majors of cavalry and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as a Major General in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government.

By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, commanding.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 7.

FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated

Fort Mifflin, E. F. Jan. 23.

Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Wacassay swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The Volunteers fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 300. One Chief named Chickachoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The right wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bull dogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed: Lieut. Jennings. Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambriester, slightly; serj. maj. Jones badly; assistant surgeon Moses Sheftall of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Mosely slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground. When Dr. Sheftall was wounded he ordered the men to leave him.

Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

FROM FLORIDA.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Mills

from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought

on the 24th ult. on the Lache Haichio, in which the

Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the

part our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jessup is among the wounded, having received

a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face.

Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though

supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies,

and hogs, with other property, were taken by our

troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of

killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A.

3d. artillery; one private, company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely)

company D. 3d. artillery; one private, (severely)

company C. do.; two privates, (one severely, one slightly)

company H. do.

Of the 3d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly)

company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were

killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead), and

15 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2.)—9 wounded—

39.

We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who

murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel

some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered

by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton

Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

Another Outrage.—In an affray in Hot Spring

county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and

Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by

Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed to

towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward

is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of

the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that some months

ago, a convention of business men, assembled at

Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly

ly, we think, mechanics and manufacturers. The

memorial of the minority has been printed, and is

full of important information. "Among other things

it contains the following facts and deductions,

which are worthy of the most serious consideration

by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer;

in the land. Let the statements be read at-

tentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's

good sense:

"From a statement made on oath of the condition

of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the

Auditor General of the State, in December last,

that many of them were issuing *iron paper*, dol-

lars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of

them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and

some of them thirty to one!"

The memorial continues: "The consequence

of this is, that the price of all provisions has more

than doubled, and that the wages of labor have

advanced, in some cases, though not by any means

to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the

possibility of our manufacturing even for our-

selves, to say nothing of what we might perform

for exportation, were we free from the *bankers'*

tax. Our markets are glutted with goods of

every kind, manufactured principally from foreign

countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to none

in the world, are out of employment, without the

means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our

farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers

of Europe, which latter have taken the specie our

farmers ought to have had, and would now have

possessed, had it not been for the paper money

left in their hands. Our ships and seamen are

out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are

seen in our ports; and that the whole community

are sorely opposed by the vitiated paper system

that extends every where and devours every thing

in our country!"

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious considerations in both Houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions:

First: That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year.

Second: That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to any price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years, and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly: That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth: This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth: That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants therefrom made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise, stated that he was proud to be the wearer of annunciation of the House, from Mr. Prentiss, that he would not receive any pay until the rights of Mississippi were recognized. He said, however, that he should vote for the resolution, believing, as he did, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were as much members of the House as he was himself. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, and the general appropriation bill; the first of which was reported, and the other remains in the Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives occupied the floor for the whole day.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

February 13, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that the public sales of land, advertised to take place at the following times and places, by proclamations of the President of the United States, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1837, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

At Mardisville, on the 12th day of March next.

At Montgomery, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

At Sparta, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

At St. Stephens, on Monday the 19th day of March next.

At Cahawba, on Monday the 2d day of April next.

At Tuscaloosa, on Monday the 16th day of April next.

At Huntsville, on Monday the 9th day of April next.

IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

At Choctawhatchee, on Monday the 14th day of May next.

At Columbus, on Monday the 7th day of May next.—are postponed until further notice.

By order of the President of the United States;

JAS. WHITCOMB.

Commissioner.

JANUARY 18, 1838.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, and the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking Congress to grant relief to such settlers on the Public Land as were deprived of their right of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by reason of the location of Indian reservations on their improvements, have had the subject under consideration; and in-struct me to report:

That it is stated that the class of settlers, for whom relief is asked, removed into the country ceded by the Creek and Choctaw Indians, in some instances before, and others after, those treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

citizens of the country. That, at the passage of the said pre-emption law, they were clearly embraced within its provisions, having lived upon and cultivated at the time required by that act.

These individuals, as your committee believe, were equally meritorious with the other more fortunate settlers who secured their right of pre-emption. They contributed as much, or even more, than most of the original settlers to the general improvement of the country, giving additional value to the neighboring public land. Like other emigrants into a new country, they expended their means (which with this class are generally limited) in opening their plantations, building houses making roads, &c., under a confident expectation that their homes would be secured to them as they had been to others under like circumstances. In this however, they have been disappointed; and instead of securing the places they had improved at so much labor and expense, as it was the intention of Congress to allow them to do, by the act aforesaid, their plantations have been located upon by Indian reserves, and they forced with their families from their improvements, either by the Indians or the more cruel and relentless speculators who purchased the reservations from the Indians. Under these circumstances, they appeal to the Congress of the United States directly, and through the Legislature of their own State, for relief. Your Committee believe their claim may be sustained, not only upon principles of true policy, but strict right.

If it were necessary in the present inquiry for the committee to show that the policy so long pursued by Congress, in granting to the actual settlers on the public lands a right to enter their improvements at the Government price, it is believed that the arguments are not wanting to establish the proposition. They do not, however, consider it as at all involved in the present investigation. The claims of the individuals asking relief rest upon even higher grounds; as far as their case is concerned, the pre-emption policy has been adopted and recognised, but by events unforeseen at the time, they have been deprived of the benefits of the law without any fault of their own. The right to enter the land they had improved, at the Government price, has been granted, by the act of 1834, to all settlers who resided upon and cultivated public land in 1833. These individuals who now ask relief come completely within the language of the act. They resided upon and had possession of the public land at the passage of the act, and cultivated the preceding year. They were ready to establish their right by proof, and pay the minimum price, and in many instances offered to do so at the proper land office. Under this view of the subject, your committee cannot conceive how a stronger claim to relief can be made, out independent of all arguments derived from former precedents which appear to have been established by Congress under similar circumstances. Your committee do not believe that the cases are very numerous which can come within the description of those for which relief is asked. But yet it is a fact, generally understood, that in the location of the reservations under the Indian treaties, the most valuable improvements have been taken, and thereby the most industrious and frugal class of the early settlers of the country, for whose protection the pre-emption law was passed, have been deprived of all benefits under it.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that all persons entitled to pre-emption under the act of 1834, which have been located upon by such claims, be allowed to enter a like quantity of other lands in lieu thereof at the minimum price, or to enter one quarter section of any of the public lands, which have been in market, by paying the fee of office, and report a bill accordingly.

BLASPHEMY AND OUTRAGE.

The country has suffered deep mortification from the repeated occurrence in Congress of scenes which degraded the bar from a tavern. The shameful violence and blasphemy with which certain Opposition members insulted a committee of the House during the last winter, has now found its way into the House itself. There is scarcely a day that insult is not offered to the house, or a violation of its decorum committed, by the vulgar audacity of some one of the Federal party. The presumption of this party has broken all bounds, under the idea that the dragging in and out of Congress has tamed the spirit of the Democracy of the country, and that Federalism owes the assumed conquests it has been celebrating to the thumb-screws of its banks, enforced by the swaggering insolence of its press-gang, and the bravado and billingsgate of its attorney-orators. Indeed, Federalism begins to grow again; as it did in the time of the black cockade.

At the close of the contest for the seats occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, Federal frenzy was excited to the highest pitch. When the speaker discharged his duty, and gave the casting vote to leave the

question between the claimants to the people of Mississippi. Mr. Wise mounted his high horse, and declared that if he were in the place of Mr. Prentiss he would present himself to be sworn—that if the speaker refused he would swear himself, and take his seat, and that if any dared to execute the order of the House, which denied him a seat, he would make a judicial case of it; meaning, we suppose, that he would employ the weapon in the House which he once informed it he was prepared to use in its committee.

Mr. Prentiss, we understand, caught the spirit of Mr. Wise, and in a most overbearing manner, declared his intention not to acquiesce in its decision, but that he would press his claims at the next session, but that he would press his claims at the next session, or whenever circumstances induced him to believe he could succeed.

We would not recur to the contemptuous conduct which is so well calculated to disparage the dignity of a body which it should be the pride of every American to maintain, if it were not to point the eye of the people to the master spirit, who doubtless feels a deep interest in degrading the character of a Democratic Congress, and who, from the sway he holds over his party, ought to be held responsible for its systematic attempts to effect that purpose. Mr. Clay, throughout the contest for the seats of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, was busy round the bar of the House, exerting all his influence for Prentiss and Ward, and encouraging the violent party zeal manifested by his adherents. He was there at the last moment, and when the Speaker gave his casting vote, Mr. Clay, with eye and gesture directed towards him, exclaimed, "Go home God damn you! where you belong." Whether this was intended for the Speaker, and meant to imply that he was unfit for the station he occupied, or was intended for the expelled members, one of whom stood near him, we cannot conjecture. Several members who heard him differ among themselves as to the application of his remark, but none as to the expression itself. Nothing present ourselves, we have obtained a statement of the fact, precisely as it occurred, from a gentleman who will vouch for it, if necessary, and prove it by the members whose names are given by him. The statement is as follows:

"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, immediately after the Speaker gave the casting vote on the Mississippi election question, the honorable Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed, 'Go home God damn you! where you belong.' These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote. Mr. Clay was standing near the western entrance to the hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Chaney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing. Mr. Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1838.

A slip from the Baltimore American of the 15th inst. contains a sketch of the proceedings of Congress on the 14th. The rules having been suspended for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Mr. ADAMS came into the House with about three hundred petitions from all sorts of places, and all sorts of persons, and upon all sorts of subjects Mr. Adams was willing enough to behave very well to the House, in the presentation of his budget of petitions. If the House would give him his own way, he was willing to present the petitions together, only enumerating the names of the petitioners and the places from whence the petitions came. Some member, however, objected, and Mr. A. then gave notice that he should present his petitions one by one, until all were presented.

Mr. A. began and presented a petition from one man, praying Congress to make him an alien. Mr. Adams said that this was the second, to be in earnest in making the request. The same man had presented a petition at the Special Session, praying for the same object, and he now gave additional reason for making the motion to refer this petition to the Committee on Judiciary. The petition was referred to the proper committee.

Another petition was presented, praying Congress to build a wall. Mr. Adams asked the Speaker to decide whether the petition could be disposed of under the resolution of the 21st of December.

A motion was made and sustained to lay it upon the table. [The petition, I believe, prays, for the erection of a wall between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.]

Mr. Adams then presented another petition, praying Congress to pass a law which shall make persons of color competent witnesses in cases of kidnapping. The petition was laid on the table.

Other petitions were presented, praying for a change of the seat of Government—to make an appropriation to enforce the laws of the land, so that a citizen from the North may travel to the South without the danger of losing his life. Mr. Adams, in presenting this petition, began a speech thus:—Sir—It has been said in another part of this

building that if an abolitionist goes from the North to the South, that he—

"Here a tremendous cry of 'order' was raised, and Mr. Adams was forced to keep silence.

"A great number of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia were then presented and laid upon the table. Also, a great variety of petitions on almost all possible conceivable subjects.

"Mr. Adams, in closing his labors, presented two hundred and fifty eight petitions from about thirty five thousand petitioners, praying for the rescission of Mr. Patton's resolution adopted by the House on the 21st of December. Mr. Adams said he had, some time since, given notice that he intended to introduce a resolution for the rescission of that resolution, which had closed his own mouth and the mouths of all his colleagues. One of his colleagues had saved him the trouble by the introduction of such a resolution. The House had laid the proposition to repeal upon the table by a large vote, and he had no disposition to renew a motion, which would share the same fate. Mr. Adams said that in such a hopeless contest he would await.

"The petitions were then, on motion of Mr. Patton, laid on the table.

"Mr. Adams having taken his seat, his colleagues presented a great number of petitions, on the subject of slavery. All of the New England States poured in their hundreds of petitions, and so also, all the free States in regard to this subject. New York sent several hundred, and Pennsylvania a great number. The cause of the presentation of so many grew out of the fact that for the last four petition days other business has taken precedence."

Thus nearly another entire day was devoted to agitation, on the subject of slavery. The titles of the petitions, as read by Mr. Adams, must have satisfied the House that the petitions were necessarily couched in the most aggravating and insulting language. One was for a wall, to be built between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—another to make negroes competent witnesses against a white man—another to protect northern men whilst travelling in the South, preaching abolition to the blacks, &c.

It cannot be difficult for the southern men to distinguish between their friends and their foes. It is obvious that whiggery and abolition go hand in hand throughout the eastern and northern States.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, concluded his speech in favor of an Independent Treasury, &c.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the official report of Col. E. Taylor, concerning the battle of the 25th of December last, in Florida. Mr. B. made some remarks vindicating the part of the Missouri Volunteers.

Mr. Crittenden spoke briefly in defence of Col. Taylor and the general bravery of the troops of the West. The resolution was laid on the table.

A BILL to prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes, and other securities of corporations created by acts of Congress which have expired.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress of the United States shall have expired, or may hereafter expire, if any director, officer, or agent of the said corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person having in his possession, or under his control, the property of the said corporation, for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations, shall knowingly issue, re-issue, or utter as money, or in any other way knowingly put in circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security, purporting to have been made by any such corporation, whose charter has expired, or by any officer thereof, or purporting to have been under authority derived therefrom, or if any person or persons shall knowingly aid and assist in, any such act, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that in all cases in which corporation has been or may be created by acts of Congress of the United States, or in which the United States shall have been interested as a stockholder, the term of which corporation has expired, and in which any bills, notes, checks, drafts or other securities, made under authority derived, or alleged to have been derived, from such acts, shall be in the possession or under the control of any director, officer, or agent of the said expired corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the said corporation, for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations the several circuit courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction on the bill or petition of the United States to grant injunctions to prevent the issuing, reissuing, or transfer of any such bills, notes, checks,

drafts, or other securities; and also to cause such of the said bills, notes, checks, drafts or other securities; and also to cause such of the said bills, notes, checks, drafts, or other securities, as have been redeemed, to be delivered up and cancelled; and the said several courts shall have power to make all necessary decrees and order for the purpose of carrying into effect the jurisdiction hereby conferred and to execute the same by due process of law.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6th, 1838.
To the members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee who voted for the following resolution:

"Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to vote against any law which may propose to enforce the sub-Treasury system of finance recommended by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of the 4th of September, 1837."

GENTLEMEN: I received last evening, the foregoing instructions from the Legislature of the State, in part I have the honor to represent in the Senate of the United States, and I hasten to inform you of the course I shall feel it my duty to pursue.

I have always been an advocate for the right of instruction, and holding that right as belonging to the immediate constituency of the Representative, I also hold that it is the duty of the Representative to obey that is, the State Legislature possesses the right to instruct the Senators from their State in Congress, as to any particular measure, and the people possess the right to instruct their immediate representatives. You have instructed me to vote against a particular measure. To vote against it will involve no infraction of the constitution, nor am I required by a compliance with your instructions, to inflict a direct and vital injury upon my country. You, by your instructions, have taken upon yourselves the responsibility of the vote I am required to give, and I am relieved from it. The people will look to you as the principal, and to me merely as the agent, in performing an act expressly required by those in whom I recognise the power to instruct.

I therefore shall obey, in good faith, your instruction as expressed in your resolutions, and shall vote against the bill, in all its stages, precisely in the same way I should do were I opposed to it myself, and not follow the example of those Senators of the opposition who have felt at liberty to disobey the instructions of their State Legislatures.

If my political principles would allow me to do so, perhaps a case cannot be imagined where stronger circumstances could exist in justification of a course different from the one I have adopted. You were elected as members of the Legislature in August last. Before that time, nothing had been said publicly among the people of the State in regard to the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue. Consequently, your election furnishes no indication of public opinion on this subject, because the question was not then considered, and was not before the people.

The President's Message, at a special session in September, first disclosed the views of the administration upon this subject. This document could not have been seen by many of your constituents before you left home, and the Government, where you convened on the 1st of March, in October, the majority of you could not have had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of your constituents before you met in October. I am also constrained to believe that the views of your constituents on this measure, from the obvious consideration that had you really known that their opinions were against it, your respect for those opinions must have led you to immediate and prompt action on the subject. How, otherwise, can you justify your conduct in delaying to act till the 15th day of January, 1838?

Neither have I heard of any memorials or remonstrances, indicating the public sentiment, that have been sent to you, requiring you to interpose between me and my vote upon this subject.

You met on the first Monday in October last, and have continued in session ever since. I cannot, therefore, but think it improbable, if not impossible, that the people have impelled you to this measure; because, but few, of you, since the commencement of your session, have visited your constituents, and I have not understood that any of you, before your election or since, have been instructed by them.

I have noticed in the newspapers one political meeting having been held in Nashville, to instruct the Davidson members on other subjects; but this measure, on which you instruct me, was not named.

Further. If it were for the public interest for you to act in this matter, why did you not act more promptly upon the President's Message, which appeared in September last, and the bill introduced by the Finance Committee at the special session? For three months and a half after you met and knew the measures were recommended by the Executive branch of the Government, you remained silent permitting your Senators to exercise their own judgments; and not till a few days past did I hear that you were earnestly engaged in one branch of the Legislature, in passing your instructions.

It cannot be supposed that you were waiting to know what measures would be proposed for you had the last message of the President early in December, in which he adhered to his former recommendation. As to the bill which might be brought forward by the Finance Committee, in reference to the measure recommended in the message, you did not see it before you adopted your resolutions, at least in one branch of the General Assembly.

The bill reported by the Finance Committee, known as the Sub-Treasury bill, and which you could not have considered when you instructed me, differs in several important particulars from the bill of the special session; and, with proper modifications, I feel confident that some of you, as well as myself, would pronounce it a measure of great public utility. Yet, without knowing any of the provisions of the bill, or how it might be amended or changed in the Senate, you have instructed me to vote against it.

You thus see, that if I were disposed to depart from, or evade, the principles I have long professed, you have furnished as fair an opportunity as I could desire, because, in the first place, there is no evidence that your instructions are in accordance with the will of the people of Tennessee, with whom rests the paramount right or power to instruct; and, in the next place, because you instruct me to vote against a bill, of the contents of which you were wholly ignorant, never having seen it.

But, sir, the abuse of a right does not prove that it does not exist, and it is better to adhere to sound principles, although sometimes errors may be committed in the application of those principles, by men who have the management of public affairs, than to abandon any of those fundamental doctrines on which the people must rely to carry out, in practice, the representative principle itself.

I therefore waive all exceptions to your proceedings, and shall vote upon this measure, when it comes before me, according to your instructions. In doing this, I act upon a great principle, which I deem essential in a free Representative Government, and hope you will not suppose, for a moment, that I am influenced, in the slightest degree, by a desire to concili-

ate your favor, beyond the simple discharge of my duty.

Having thus explicitly stated the course I shall pursue, I should consider myself altogether inexcusable were I to omit bringing to your notice some important considerations connected with this subject, and to instruct me to vote against a particular measure.

You are asked, "What am I next to do?" You, at least some of you, as I know, have been vehement in your complaints against those who administer the Government and their friends, for not doing something to relieve the embarrassments of the times.

A distinct recommendation is made by the President, and the subject is brought before Congress for its decision. You say that the measure recommended by the President will not do, and tell me to vote against it. This instructs me negatively as to what I am not to do, but gives me no light whatever as to what I am to do, affirmatively. If you had only exhorted me to have told what would answer the purpose and meet the exigency, you would have relieved the public as well as myself from great anxiety, and from the negative position in which you have placed me, of being obliged to prevent, (so far as my vote may go,) any thing being done to relieve the country.

You say the patient is very sick and will die, unless immediate relief be afforded. The President of the United States, who is admitted by all parties to possess talents of the highest order, as well as great experience, has given his opinion as to the appropriate remedy. You condemn it; declare it will kill the patient if applied, and yet you leave the patient in his suffering condition, and will not disclose the panacea that, in your opinion, would effect a cure. Now this it seems to me, is precisely the condition in which you have placed yourselves.

I am aware that the leaders of the opposition, in other parts of the country, say that a Bank or two, or three, would afford a remedy for existing evils; but this I am constrained to believe is not your opinion from the following evidence: A proposition to instruct the Tennessee Senators in Congress, to vote for a Bank of the United States, was brought forward at an early period in your session. You failed to act upon it, and no such instructions were adopted. From this fact, but one inference can be drawn, which is, that you did not desire the establishment of such an institution. Therefore if I were inclined to vote for a United States Bank, as the remedy (which I am not,) you have thrown an obstacle in the way by your conduct, which implies that you would disapprove of such a course; and more especially, as, according to my recollection, the General Assembly of Tennessee, legislative condemnations of a national bank in almost every form; and these you have not rescinded or revoked. It is true, I have heard it suggested that the opinions and situation of my colleagues in the Senate prevented your acting as you otherwise would have done on the subject of a national bank, against which he stands committed.

I will give no credence to an intimation so disrespectful to the majority in the Legislature of my own State. It cannot be that members of the General Assembly of Tennessee would forego what they deemed a great public benefit, to favor any individual whatever. This would indeed be to change the good old maxim of "EXAMINUS VEX VEX," into "NEM NOT MEASURES," which, I am sure, none of you will venture to avow, before those who have honored you with their confidence.

I think therefore I may firmly conclude that you are not only opposed to the particular measure you instruct me to vote against, but also opposed to a United States Bank. You will perceive that I am confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that you are instructing the Legislature. In some States they never passed to the practice, it not being thought proper to do so. You instruct where you wish to do so, to insure a vote against a specific measure; and you refuse to instruct, where the instruction proposed to be given is contrary to your opinions and wishes.

This is shown on the proceedings of the majority of the Legislature at your recent session. Resolutions were before you for instructing your Senators to vote against one measure, and to vote for another. You adopted the resolutions instructing the Senators to vote against the Sub-Treasury system of finance, and did not adopt those instructing them to vote for a United States Bank. Hence the conclusion is irresistible that you were in favor of the first instruction and against the last.

Thus the Treasury bill, for the collecting, safe keeping, and disbursing the revenue, which is the remedy proposed by the friends of the administration; and a United States Bank, which is the great panacea of the opposition, being both rejected and negated by you, what remains?

Nothing, that I can think of but the present depressive system. This, no doubt, the friends of the measure often censured and condemned; in fact the very preamble of your present resolutions contains an unequivocal condemnation of it. I am, therefore, left to my belief that you are opposed to the continuance of that system. But if you are not so, and do really think favorable of it, how easily could you have said so in your instructing resolutions, and then I should have known that, in laboring to amend and rectify that system, and render it safe, I was fulfilling the wishes of my instructors.

We who are here, see daily developed the plan of the opposition; which is to embarrass the administration by thwarting its measures, and at the same time to propose no measure themselves to extricate the country and the public revenue and credit from existing difficulties. I will not, however, permit myself for a moment to believe that you are acting under any sort of dictation or instructions, emanating from this quarter. Common courtesy, and the relation I bear towards you, forbid such an idea, although I cannot deny the fact that there is (accidentally, no doubt) a remarkable coincidence between your course and that of the opposition here.

Perhaps you have not distinctly understood my sentiments in relation to the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public money.

The principle, for the establishment of which I have felt anxious, is that a separation between the Government and all banks should take place, so as to prevent the public money, (which ought to be collected only to pay the expenses and for the support of the general Government,) from being used for banking purposes; or, in other words, from being banked or discounted; on which must involve the public credit in all the hazards and losses of private business transactions. All beyond this is matter of detail, about which I have never felt any great solicitude, provided this great object should be attained, and the money be forthcoming when wanted to meet the exigencies of the Government, without being so mixed up with banks and business concerns, as, in times of great embarrassment or excessive trade, to leave the Government without its means, in order to enable those who have used those means, through the banks, to return them at their convenience.

I consider such a separation as I have named as very desirable, both for the banks and for the Government; and until it shall be accomplished, the community will be periodically afflicted by those expansions and contractions of bank issues which are incident to, and produced by, the deposits and withdrawal of the public money from the possession of banks who hold it with permission to loan it.

Besides all these weighty considerations, at this moment, in a time of profound peace and general national prosperity, we find the banks all over the country (including the late United States Bank, under its State character) with the vaults closed, and the Banks that were used for receiving depos-

ites to be loaned, refusing to pay to the government the money which has been placed with it on deposit. The consequence is, that while the money of the government has been lying idle in the hands of the banks, it has been obliged to issue Treasury notes to pay the public expenditures. This has produced considerable inconvenience, but should such an occurrence take place (as it would be almost certain to do) in the case of a war, disgrace and ruin and national bankruptcy and dishonor would be its inevitable consequence.

Such disaster, too, would be quite as likely to happen from inability on the part of the banks to redeem, to either of both of which the eminent must be subjected; and it would be likely to occur, where one bank had the custody of all the public treasure, than where it should be in the custody of many banks; because a single bank could act with more direct concert in withholding the Government or withholding its means, any favorite object of its own, or of a political party. I presume, that none of you would hold the opinion that the bill of non specie paying banks should be received in payment of the public dues. If, however, such an opinion should be entertained by any of you, you must perceive, that between banks that may ultimately be found to be sound, and those whose notes are not worth cents on the dollar, would you undertake to receive and collect its debts in bank paper, no individual can be compelled to receive it, debt due to him? No man in the community can be compelled to take any thing for debt, but gold and silver, then why should a Government be coerced to take depreciated paper?

So far from the friends of the administration, tempting, as is unjustly charged upon them to create one currency for the people and another for the Government, their effort is to place the Government precisely on the same footing in this respect as that which every individual in the United States now occupies. Besides, can any thing be clearer than that Congress, by authorizing any thing in gold or silver or their certain equivalent received in collecting the public revenue, and violate that provision in the constitution which declares that "no preference shall be given by regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over the ports of another?" Now, notes of non-specie paying banks are to be received for customs, and the notes of the banks of New Orleans and Charleston should be fifteen per cent below specie, while the notes of the banks of New York and Philadelphia were only two and a half per cent below specie; and the notes of all the banks are receivable would there not be a palpable advantage and preference given, a regulation of revenue, to the ports of New Orleans and Charleston over the ports of New York and Philadelphia?—This is certainly forbidden by the constitution.

It has been urged against the democratic party, of which I am a member, that we are hostile to State banks. This is unfounded so far as I understand the sentiments of the party, and I want to be just so far as it relates to myself. My wish is, so far as any action of Congress is concerned, that the banks shall not be permitted to trade upon, or any pretence to loan or use, public money. In this there is no hostility to banks, unless it can be shown that, in addition to their charters, those corporations have a right to the possession and use of money belonging to the people of the United States and collected for the lawful purposes of Government. No such right exists; and the banks have no more cause of complaint against the Government, on this account, than they would have against an individual who would not let them have his money to loan out to trade upon. As to the State banks, I would not let the States have created them, and whatever control should be exercised over them, ought to proceed from the State Governments respectively, and not from Congress, which has no power either to establish or abolish them.

Equally unfounded is the misrepresentation made by the opposition respecting an exclusive metallic currency for all purposes. It is certainly desirable that all banking institutions should establish and secure their metallic basis as that of paper circulation founded upon it may be rendered safe, and convertible, in times of depression, as well as in times of exuberance, and that the circulation of the holders, and that this convertibility, is a substantial, and not merely theoretical, benefit, also, being highly beneficial to banish all small bills from circulation, as this would introduce specie to common use for the ordinary transactions of life, and would also be a protection to the industrial classes, who always suffer most in any bank failure, because they hold the greatest portion of the small bills in circulation.

But for the accomplishment of these objects, the people must look mainly to their State Authorities, and not to the General Government.

As to a United States Bank, my opinion is unchanged and confirmed. Waiving all constitutional difficulties, I should look upon an act constituting such an institution as creating a power that would not merely control the currency and the rise and fall of property, but would control the Government itself. It would hold in its hands the means to make war or peace, and to dictate all the policy and measures of the Government.

It is all a delusion to suppose that Congress, by its enactments, could fetter and bind down such an institution, with a large capital, and to which all the other banking institutions in the country would be subservient. Place around it what legislation guards you please, it is still an unshorn Samson, that will at pleasure, snap asunder all the restraints which you may seek to bind it. The late Bank of the United States has disregarded its interest, to do so in the case of the investigating committee appointed by Congress, its exclusion of the Government Directors, &c.; and for reason exists, to authorize a belief that another bank would not conduct in a similar manner. It should oppose the Government it would be stronger than the Government. If it should ally with the Government, it would make the Government stronger than the people.

In conclusion, I would remark, that you have exercised a right which you possessed in instructing me, and I have only discharged a duty which you have imposed upon me, in making this address to you as declarative of my views. We are all agents, for the people of Tennessee, in our various positions. Your instructions do not at all conclusively prove, that either had done wrong in that respect, or should have done wrong, had they not been given. They only show a difference of opinion between you and myself, which, in an individual case, should really exist. But as I understand and shall practice upon the right of instruction, it is not based on any supposed superiority of the instructing members of the Legislature, over the Senators of the State, nor is it founded upon the idea that the particular or individual opinions and feelings of those members who vote to instruct, create any binding obligation upon the instructed Senator, because these opinions and feelings may

Horse Racing in Siberia.—The races which took place at Ouralak recently show the extraordinary vigour of the horses of the Cossacks. The race-course was three versts round (about two English miles), and to gain the prize it was necessary to gallop six times round the course. Each horse was to be saddled and bridled according to the fashion of Cossack horses, and to be mounted by his owner, no notice being taken of weight. Thirteen horsemen of the Oural and Kirgiz Cossacks were the first to dash into the course, uttering savage cries, and waving their enormous knotted whips over their heads. The famous black horse of the Cossacks Burze Czugrumiew, that carried away all the prizes last year, did the 18 versts (12 English miles) in 273 minutes. He took the lead at starting, and at every successive round he distanced his competitors more and more. None of the beaten horses, however, gave in to the last. The prize for this race was 5000 paper rubles (2000*l.*). The second race was between the Kirgiz Kaisak riders of Ouralak, and the Kirgiz Laisaks of Bekezewsk. Eight of them dashed into the arena, and the prize was carried off by Sultan Kudan Urmanow, who galloped the 18 versts in 233 minutes. The prize for this race was the same as for this race was the same as for the preceding. Several Russian nobles had travelled a considerable distance to witness the races. Gen. Perowski, the Commandant of Orenburg, and Prince Kutusow, were both desirous of buying the horse of Burze Czugrumiew, and offered him as much as 20,000 rubles (800*l.*); but the Cossack's reply was, that death alone should separate him from his friend and faithful companion, and that he would not exchange him for all the riches in the world.

INDIA RUBBER.—A writer in the London Mechanics Magazine, recommends India rubber for roofing houses. He has made no experiment, but thinks that it might be brought into use for that purpose very advantageously.

"The printing press, types, &c. of an obscure little revolutionary print, was seized on Tuesday evening, along with one Lemaitre, who acted both as editor, printer and devil, and who was speedily transferred to jail on a charge of High Treason.—*Tory Herald.*"

It seems, as small and inferior as it was, they were afraid of its patriotism—for patriot he surely was, who had the spirit, in the very den of Toryism, to assert his own liberty and independence, as also the country's wrongs and degradation; and who would undertake such an office with such faint prospect of getting a living. Tories very seldom fail in making their own gallows.

People's Press.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—A treaty has been concluded, according to the Detroit papers, with the Saginaw Indians, by which they accept a location on the head waters of the Osage, west of the Missouri. They are to occupy for five years two of the ceded reserves on the west of Saginaw Bay. This completes the extinguishment of Indian titles within the lower peninsula of Michigan. Government is to pay the entire net proceeds of the land as valued at the land office—to be invested in stocks for a perpetual annuity, after deducting debts.

The following beautiful sentiment, taken from the works of Jean Paul, a German writer, expresses an exquisite conception, in the happiest manner possible:

"Open your heart," says he, "to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew, shuts against rain." To sympathize with our fellow-beings in their distresses, and to sustain them under affliction, is a duty enjoined upon us by the author of our being, at the same time to yield to despondency whilst we behold human misery, and suffer our energies to be so palsied as to disable us from tendering efficient aid, is unbecoming, and indicative of a want of confidence in him, by whose special permission such things are suffered to exist. The effect of sympathy is to relieve by sharing; and not to increase by becoming ourselves the victims of circumstances."

Singular.—A lad, while skating a few days since on the canal about two miles west of this village, discovered an open box under the ice, containing a double barreled gun and 107 sovereigns (\$500)—the sovereigns contained in a net-work purse, probably the sum total of worldly wealth of some adventurous emigrant passing west during the past season.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

A Canning lawyer.—A lawyer in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury, suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

The Attorney General of Upper Canada, in a speech in the provincial legislature justified the outrage at Schlosser, and insisted that "her majesty's imperial government shall demand and compel payment of

indemnity from our government for expenses of the war in Canada." Mr. Minifie, of Kentucky, it is supposed will be employed to press the justice of this very modest demand upon the House of Representatives—his late debate in Congress having given him a mighty reputation among the loyal subjects of her majesty in Canada.

Balt. Republican.

Wonderful.—A snake has been discovered in Ireland. The influence of the patron Saint of old Ireland must certainly be on the decline. Perhaps like the serpents of old, it may have appeared to tempt their young Queen.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A MAN FOUND "GUILTY OF MURDER."—In a case of trial for murder, which took place at York (Penn.), a few days ago, the Court had, on motion of the prisoner's counsel suspended the decision of the case until Saturday afternoon week. Their farther action was rendered unnecessary by a singular circumstance. On Thursday morning preceding the appointed day, the convict, DANIEL JOHNSON, was found lying dead in his bed, without marks of violence, and with the appearance of having breathed his last without a struggle, so smooth and undisturbed was the bed clothing. A coroner's inquest was called, the body was dissected, and no signs of the disease being caused by violent means having been found, a verdict was returned that he "died by the visitation of God." A knife, well sharpened, was found in the stocking of the deceased, from which the inference had been drawn that he intended to commit suicide. Such an instance of the death of a prisoner, between a verdict of guilty and the sentence of a Court, has probably never before occurred.

York Rep.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala., tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.
We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, Ck'k S. and Abram Meader,
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Ck'k c. a. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m*l.*

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dated and collected due the 15th July 1838. Each for three dollars, bearing interest from date. As the checkers for which said notes were given has wholly failed, and are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT MCLENDON,
CLAIBORNE SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—3*l.*

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—6*l.*

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Reules, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—4*l.*

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4*l.*

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above *if*, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff,
And Administrator, by order of the Orphans Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—6*l.*

STOP THE THEE.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two feet white up to the knee, about 15 and a half hands high, six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.
Feb. 15, 1838.—3*l.*

Administrators Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

New-York, Paris and London

FABRIANS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4*l.*

500 Laborers Wanted, at the

ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7*l.*

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4*l.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming-lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4*l.*

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4—6*l.*

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FOIRNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3*l.*

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this city (Sockapatoe,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.

Sockapatoe, February 8, 1838.—3m.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6*l.*

STOP THE THEE.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two feet white up to the knee, about 15 and a half hands high, six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

Feb. 15, 1838.—3*l.*

Administrators Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff,
And Administrator, by order of the Orphans Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—6*l.*

STOP THE THEE.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two feet white up to the knee, about 15 and a half hands high, six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

The thorough bred Janus Stallion

BILLY BARLOW.

WILL stand at my stable one mile south of Alexandria, on the road leading to Talladega and will render service at \$15 the season, paid at the end of the season; ten dollars the single visit paid at the time of service, and 20 dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare parted with, which forfeits the insurance. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June, 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

PEDIGREE.

BILLY BARLOW is a beautiful Red Sorrel, four years old next June, upwards of fourteen hands three inches high. He is eminently superior in all those parts contributory to strength and action, his head "clean" and "bony," his neck issues boldly and is well arched, his shoulders are long and strong and well placed, his arms are large and indicate great muscular power and perhaps larger than any other horse of his height and age on the continent, sway short, line very capacious and strong, cupping strong turn of the hock beautiful with great muscle, and the hind quarters both in length and strength admirable; his legs are of fine bone and sinew, with a beautiful taper and fine hoofs; accurate conformation and great symmetry are his characteristics. You see at a glance that he possesses the essential parts necessary to constitute the real fleet quarter horse. He is without a blemish or imperfection, with both eyes full and strong.

Billy Barlow was raised by James Williams of Hawkins county, E. Tenn. He was sired by Ewell Moor's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brittain's celebrated quarter horse old Brimmer, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire side was Ewell Moor's old Bucky race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee; she by old Bucky of West Tennessee, and her dam by Gen. Martin's Nestor, and he by Mousetrapp.

The grand dam of Moor's Bucky mare was out of a Janus and Fearnot mare, and her great grand dam by the Imported Fearnot, his dam was sired by Col. Brittain's old Brimmer the sire of Moor's Brimmer making him a double Brimmer; his grand dam on his dam's side was old Milton, great grand by old Quicksilver, thus combining more of Janus blood than perhaps any horse living.

February 26, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD.

The Beautiful Virginia Bred Horse;

WILL stand the ensuing season one half of his time in the Town of Jacksonville, and the other half of his time at Ludiga, on Tarapine creek, at ten dollars the season, to be paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and fifteen dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 20th of June.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

His pedigree I have never been able to get in full. He was sired in Virginia, it is said by one of Herod's sons, his dam by a Sorrel mare.

As I have not his pedigree in full, I do not wish to deceive any person in the horse. He will show for himself.

He is four years old this Spring, upwards of 5 feet 2 inches high, a beautiful bay, black mane and tail; his body is long and round, head clean, neck long and well arched, issuing boldly, beautiful limbs—he moves as though he disdained the earth he walked on. He is at this time in East Tennessee, those wishing to raise fine stock, would do well to wait and see all the horses that are presented and then select the horse they like best.

February 24, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known, some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceptible, and one year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.

March 1st 1838. 3*l.*

CISRO

The Best Son of Eclipse.

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to manes at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montshor Tonson; grand dam by Sotoros.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro; she was got by Montshor Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare in the American Eclipse, whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt, with one white foot behind. She was got by Montshor Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,

RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—3*l.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Ex'r.

B. D. TURNER.

Nov. 16, 1837.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having received from Clark & Peter's Ware-House in the town of Wetumpka, propose to

Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which freight is saved on cotton; and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.

S. J. LEDGER.

Attention Benton Rangers!

2ND Company of Benton Rangers, you will be called to appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 10th of March next, armed and equipped as the law directs by order of Capt. T. M. Likens.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD, O. Sec.

March 11 1837. 2*l.*

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Skinner, dec. are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are also hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.

Feb. 24, 1838.

Administrators Sale.

There will be sold, at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday, the 17th March, 1838, the personal property of James Skinner, dec. which are some Medicines and Surgical Instruments, household furniture &c. Terms: made known on the day of sale.

CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.

Feb. 24, 1838. 3*l.*

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having received from Clark & Peter's Ware-House in the town of Wetumpka, propose to

LEVATHAN, JR.

IMPORTED LEVATHAN.

WILL stand the present season, now owned at Wm. R. Givens's stable, 8 miles from Jacksonville, Ala. at twenty dollars the season, payable by the 10th of Dec. next, for the use of which a note will be required in every month, or the mare is transferred.

Leviathan, Jr.

Is a rich, elegant sorrel, (the exact color of a sorrel), beautifully marked with rich colored spots, (the marks, also, of the old and like his sire he has a small star in his forehead, and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 under the standard. His rich, fine, silky hair, of itself speaks a paternity of the origin. He is of a fine length, gay & lively, and the just out of his minority, prize noble appearance, and is most commanding in size & action of Leviathan, Jr., and more particularly the unrivaled popularity of the Leviathan family as racers; it will perhaps be matter of cheap rate.

PEDIGREE.

gasp he was a corpse. The medical gentleman who examined his body on its return, tells me the ball struck him, in technical terms, in the left iliac region, and passed through the right lumbar region completely severing the aorta, or main artery of the heart.

I have thus given you what particulars I have gathered of this lamentable occurrence, and whilst I consider them as apparently true, yet I think public opinion on this matter ought to be suspended, till a proper account of it is given, as it ought to be, by those who took a part in it.

It is indeed a sad affair. Only two evenings since the person who has fallen in a premature grave, was one of the gayest of the gay at the birth-night ball; and there also, and apparently on good terms with Mr. Cilley, was the other actor in this tragedy. What makes it more distressing is, that it arose from nothing which general arms man against his fellow man. A mere punctilio has arrayed against each other, two persons having no real cause for such a tragical meeting, and has involved two families in misery. The fact also that the actors in it are members of Congress, makes it still more to be regretted.

Mr. Cilley has left a wife and two children. There are doubts whether he will be buried as members generally are; and in my opinion, the funeral should be a private one. It is rumored that some steps will be taken in relation to the whole affair, by the House on Monday. There is great excitement about it among the members.

Sunday Evening, Feb. 23.
I have kept this open till this evening, in order to have all the particulars of the duel, but I have nothing more. I understand reports of Wise and Duncan having had a shot at each other, were prevalent in Baltimore last night. These are all groundless—entirely so.

Correspondence of the Whig. THE BUREAU.

Washington Feb. 28.
The funeral obsequies of Mr. Cilley, have formed the only subject of interest since I wrote you on Monday night. The last offices of respect were performed yesterday by the members of the two Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, Heads of the Departments and nearly all the officers of the General Government. The funeral solemnities took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The corpse of Mr. C. was taken from his late lodgings and removed to the Hall at 11, A. M. At ten and earlier, the galleries, lobbies, &c. were crowded to overflowing—A thousand persons, at least, were present besides the officers of the General Government, and hundreds sought an admittance who could find none. The ceremonies were most solemn and imposing, and although such an immense multitude were present, voluntary silence reigned throughout the Hall. A committee of arrangements consisting of half a dozen members, with broad white scarfs hung across the left shoulder, conducted the corpse into the House. The Senators and Representatives from Maine, and the friends of the deceased followed in deep mourning. The Speaker then called the House to order. The chaplain of the Senate followed, and after reading some appropriate texts of scripture, offered up a prayer preceding the funeral discourse, which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, the chaplain of the House. In the prayer and in the Sermon, the two chaplains did not hesitate to censure the practice of duelling, in the strongest terms, as against the laws of God and man. The chaplain of the House exhorted those before him, including the President and Vice President of the U. States, Heads of the Departments, Senators and Representatives, by their love of country, their hope of happiness here and hereafter, by their respect for religion—by their tender sympathies for the widow and orphan, not in any way to countenance a practice which had grown out of barbarism; a practice carried out in modern times, by the most inhuman passions, and encouraged and sanctioned in the worst state of society.

The effect of these remarks, with some others applicable to the present case, to the children made orphans and to the husband and father who had been hurried into eternity in the morning of his days, full of hope and promise, to the deep affliction which must reign over all the parties engaged in the contest as principal—as seconds, and lookers-on seemed to leave a deep impression upon the mind of every listener, and for a time tears were seen to flow like water from many of those present.

The discourse concluded, the corpse was borne from the Hall of the rotunda, to the front of the Capitol. The committee of arrangements (consisting of Mr. Evans of Me., Mr. Atherton of N. H., Mr. Conner of N. C., Mr. Whitlesey of Ohio, Mr. Coles of Va., Mr. Johnson of La., and Mr. Fillmore of N. Y.) preceded the bier, accompanied by the Pall Bearers—Messrs. Thomas of Md., Williams of N. H., Ogle of Penn., Campbell of S. C., White of Ind., and Martin of Ala., and the officers of the House and Senate upon horseback. The friends of the deceased followed, accompanied by the colleagues of Mr. Cilley, of both Houses, following in a body. Then came the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the members of both Houses wearing crape upon the left arm; the officers of the General Government, heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and President and Vice President, of the United States. The procession ended with citizens and strangers. One hundred and twenty-five carriages followed the body to the public burying ground, filled with not less than six hundred citizens, the drivers all being in mourning. The procession was, indeed, most solemn and imposing. As far as the eye could reach in two extremes, the procession might be seen passing by, carriage after carriage and company after company. The flags floated at half mast over the two wings of the Capitol during the day, and all that two Houses of Congress could do to give effect and solemnity to that day, and to the occasion, was done. The last honors of interment, with perhaps a single exception, were performed with all the solemn parade, attention and rites of the burial, that would have attended the death and interment of the highest and most exemplary officer of the land. The one exception to which I allude is the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and the Associate Judges refused to attend upon the ground that Mr. Cilley fell in a duel. In answer to the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the funeral solemnities, they gave this as their answer—an answer which they embodied in the form of a resolution to give more weight and effect. As the guardians of the law they held themselves bound to discountenance and to disapprove all resort to the laws of honor, and to weapons of death for the settlement of personal contests.

Wednesday Evening.
The duel not over!—As soon as the Journal of the proceedings was read in the House this morning, Mr. Fairfield, one of the members from Maine, offered two resolutions—the one asking for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to investigate the causes of the death of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, (and to report to the House,) and the other authorizing the commit-

tee to sit during the session of the House and to send for persons and papers. The resolutions created much excitement in the House at the time they were presented, and an immediate proposition was submitted to postpone the subject for one week from this day upon the ground that there was too much feeling, and excitement in the House, growing out of the duel for dispassionate action. Mr. Bell made the action and enforced it zealously, and expressed the hope that the members would not so soon discuss a matter of this character. "Let us," said he, "be calm before we act." The question of postponement, after a long discussion was lost by a majority of 30 or 40 votes. An attempt was made to lay the subject on the table and lost, 125 to 75. The previous question was then moved upon the resolution and carried—113 in favor, and the resolutions were then adopted, 152 to 49.

From the Nashville Union. THE DUEL.

We copy from the Baltimore Republican of the 28th ult. a statement of the circumstances attending the late unfortunate duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, and the correspondence which led to it. No one, we think, can peruse it, without coming to the conclusion that the death of Mr. Cilley is little less than a cold blooded murder. There was no personal difference between him and Mr. Graves, and throughout the whole affair he disclaimed, in the most explicit terms, any disrespect towards him. Any constructive offence which his refusal to receive Mr. Webb's note could have given to Mr. Graves, was amply atoned for by the first exchange of shots; and yet we find the affair urged to a third fire, and a determination expressed by Mr. Wise to shorten the distance if that should prove ineffectual. Why this pertinacity in pressing the matter to a fatal issue, when any disrespect to Mr. Graves was disclaimed, and ample satisfaction had been rendered to his wounded honor? It appears from Mr. Graves' remarks on the ground, that he was determined to uphold the reputation of the infamous Col. Webb, and thereby close the mouths of the democratic members of Congress in relation to his sale of himself and his progress to the U. States bank. This duel appears to us the first movement of an effort to gag the friends of the administration by the pistol, and to effect by fear what cannot be done by argument. Much as we regret what has already occurred, and as we deprecate duelling under all circumstances, we hope that the movers in this matter will meet with their just deserts, and have no fear that such will be the case.

We extract the following remarks from the Baltimore Republican, in which we fully concur:—
"It will be seen by the officially detailed account of the late unfortunate transaction at Washington, that with the publication of that document, all discussion of the matter shall cease. This must be left to that arbiter of opinion, the public press. Looking upon the affair in the light we do, we can acknowledge neither the right of dictation in the matter, nor the propriety of acceding implicitly to request. The act has become a public act—and as such, is open to unrestricted discussion. Were it too, an ordinary case, the thing would take a different aspect. But not so. It was a deed that from its inception to its conclusion, was causeless and absurd—most cruel and abhorrent. It was a result springing from so unreasonable a demand, as that a noble and high-minded man should endorse the character of an obnoxious individual as a gentleman, at the hand of a third person for whom there was a disavowal of any disrespect. This of itself is sufficient to put the matter entirely at the disposal of the press, and beyond the control of any mere personal wish, however influential that wish might be under ordinary and less revolting circumstances. But, we go beyond this. We conscientiously entertain the opinion, that the amiable and gallant Cilley has been made a bloody sacrifice to glut the fendish malignity of party faction—a faction, that for the last two or three years has disgraced the country by a continued series of bullying violence and avowed outrage—and has sought by threats and insults, by dirks and pistols, to obtain an unenviable notoriety, which has been seconded by the whole opposition press, by its ever ready encouragement and its senseless bravos to the misadvised courage and boldness of those who have taken the lead in these most disgraceful scenes. Under such a view of the subject, it remains for the independent press of the country to say, whether it will be silent, or whether, as the judgment of those who control it may dictate, it will speak as a free press should ever speak. For ourselves, we can acknowledge no other restraint upon our pen, than our own sense of propriety shall enforce, and shall refer to the subject whenever it may seem to us right and fitting."

STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

February 26, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. February 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper message, verbal or written, or from either of the principals until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, I want you to please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties, with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor, in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people; and that you did not rest your objection, in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state, that in your interview with me this morning, which you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be

drawn into no controversy with him. Neither affirmed or denied any thing in regard to this character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal no disrespect to you. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

JONAS CILLEY.

Hon. W. Graves.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory, and insufficient; among other things in this, in your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not disclaim any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor? A categorical answer is expected. Very respectfully,

WM. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it. Very respectfully,

JONAS CILLEY.

Hon. J. W. Graves.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise. Washington City Feb. 23, 1838. As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birch's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday the 23d instant.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred in their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr. Jones, to wit:

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1838.

Hon. W. J. Graves.

Your note of this morning has been received. My friend Gen. Jones, will make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obt. serv't.

JONAS CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Graves retired, leaving Mr. Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted to Mr. Wise the following proposition for the arrangement of the meeting to wit:

Washington Feb. 23, 1838.

SIR: Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves, at such place as may be agreed between us, tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; the words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which, neither answering "No," the words shall be, the regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The position of the parties at the end of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word.

The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

About 9 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Jones' room, at Dowson's Mr. Wise returned to him the foregoing answer, to wit:

Washington Feb. 23d, 1838.

SIR: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire." I will inform you, Sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting.

Your very obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 24th inst. Mr. Jones left Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington City D. C.

February 24, 1838.

SIR: I will receive, at Doct. Reilly's on F. street any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

Dr. Reilly's, F. street, Feb. 24th, 1838. 10 o'clock, A. M. Sir: I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning, to inform you that Mr. Graves has not as yet been able to procure a rifle and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock, M. to-day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock, M. to-day what time, to procure and prepare a weapon, he will require.

Very respectfully, &c.

HENRY A. WISE.

Afterwards, Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington 103 A. M. February 24, 1838.

SIR: Your note dated at 10 o'clock to-day is received. In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves. Very respectfully, &c.

GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. A. Wise.

Afterwards Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington.

Feb. 24, 1838, 11 A. M.

SIR: Through the politeness of my friend Doct. Duncan, I tender to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note of 10 1/2 A. M. this morning.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls were left at Mr. Wise's room.

After the reception of this note from Mr. Jones, Mr. Wise called on him, at Dr. Reilly's and informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Graves had procured a rifle other than that left at his room by Dr. Duncan, and would be ready for the meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then agreed that the parties should meet at the Annapolis bridge, on the road in Marlborough, in Maryland, between the hours of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M. and if either got there first he should wait for the other, and that they would hence proceed out of the District, accordingly, the parties met at the bridge, Mr. Cilley and his party arriving there first, and all proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M. to the place of meeting. On arriving at the place Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr. Wise won the position, and consequently Mr. Jones had the giving of the word. At this time Mr. Jones was informed by Mr. Wise that two gentlemen Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky and Mr. Hays of Kentucky, were at some distance off, spectators, but they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr. Wise also intimated Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had brought on the ground two rifles that if he (Mr. Jones) required him to do so, he would immediately send one away. Upon Mr. Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages. There were, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, besides the hack drivers and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance, who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as far as is known either by Mr. Jones or Mr. Wise, and one of these persons was supposed to be the owner of the field. Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. the rifles were loaded in the presence of the seconds; the parties were called together—they were fully instructed by Mr. Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, in the exchange of shots. After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were dis-

posed of the ground. Mr. Jones gave the word distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction. They both missed. After which Mr. Wise called upon the friends generally to assemble and hear what was to be said. Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend, Mr. Graves, was satisfied? Mr. Wise immediately said, in substance: "Mr. Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr. Cilley now assign some reason for not receiving at Mr. Graves' hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr. Graves from his position?" Mr. Jones replied in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr. Cilley can make no explanations." Mr. Wise said, in substance: "The exchange of shots suspends the challenge, and the challenge is suspended for the purpose of explanation." Mr. Jones thereupon said he would see Mr. Cilley, and did so to that effect. He returned, and asked Mr. Wise, do I understand aright, that the challenge is suspended?" Mr. Wise answered: "It is." Mr. Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr. Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr. Jones then said, in substance: "Mr. Wise, if you require me to put what I have to say in writing, I shall require you to put what you have said, and may say, in writing." Mr. Wise replied: "Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may be necessary to put it in writing." Mr. Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks, substantially to say, "I am authorized by my friend Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings, but that he declined to receive the note because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb. Mr. Wise thinks this answer of Mr. Jones was, in substance as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings, but my friend refuses to disclaim disrespect for Col. Webb, because he does not choose to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to him." Such is the substantial difference now between the two seconds, as to his answer of Mr. Jones. The friends on each side, with the seconds then retired from each other to consult upon this explanation. After consultation, Mr. Wise returned to Mr. Jones, and said: "Mr. Jones, this answer leaves Mr. Graves precisely in the position in which he stood when the challenge was sent." Much conversation then ensued between the seconds and their friends, but no nearer approach to reconciliation being made, the challenge was renewed, and another shot was exchanged in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to all parties. After this, the seconds and the friends again assembled, and the challenge, was again withdrawn, and very similar conversations to that after the first exchange of shots again caused. Mr. Jones then remarked: "Mr. Wise, my friend, in coming to the ground and exchanging shots with Mr. Graves has shown to the world, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he did not do so because he dreaded a controversy. He has shown himself a brave man and disposed to render satisfaction to Mr. Graves. I do think that he has done so and that the matter should end here." To this Mr. Wise replied in substance: "Mr. Jones, Mr. Cilley has already expressed his respects for Mr. Graves in the written correspondence, and Mr. Graves does not require of Mr. Cilley a certificate of character for Col. Webb; he considers

himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to himself, but to defend the honor of his friend Col. Webb. These words of Mr. Wise, Mr. Jones, recollects, and Mr. Wise thinks he should not borge the note of the man who is not a gentleman, and not a gentleman. After much conversation, and in effectual attempts to settle the matter, the challenge was again renewed, and the third exchange of shots, Mr. Wise was again to settle the matter. Mr. Wise asked Mr. Cilley, "Mr. Cilley, could not the reason for Mr. Cilley's declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, that Col. Webb, for words spoken in debate?" Mr. Jones replied that Mr. Cilley, would not stand as expressing the opinion whether he was or was not accountable for words spoken in debate. Mr. Wise then, according to his recollection, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves either directly or indirectly. To which Mr. Jones replied affirmatively, adding, Mr. Cilley entertained the highest respect for Mr. Graves, but declined to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Col. Webb. After this explanatory conversation, the parties then exchanged the third shot, fairly and honorably, for every instance. Immediately previous to the exchange of shots, Mr. Wise said to Mr. Jones, "If this matter is not terminated this shot, I am not settled, I will propose to shorten the distance. To which Mr. Jones replied, "After this shot without effect, I will entertain the proposition." After Mr. Cilley fell Mr. Wise, for Mr. Jones expressed a desire to see Mr. Cilley: Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Wise, "My friend is dead," and went on to Mr. Graves, and told him that there was objection to his request to see Mr. Cilley. When Mr. Jones approached Mr. Graves, and inquired, "How is he?" The reply was, "My friend is dead, sir." Mr. Jones then went to the carriage: Mr. Wise inquired of Mr. Jones, whether he was leaving the ground, whether he could render service, and tendered all the aid in his power. Mr. Wise and Mr. Jones concur that there were no shots exchanged.

Such is the naked statement of all the material facts and circumstances attending this unfortunate affair of honor, which we make in justice to our friends, to ourselves, to all concerned, to the living and to the dead; and it is made for the purpose of allaying excitement in the public mind, and to prevent any and all further controversy on the subject which already is full enough of it. We have fully and substantially stated whereon we agree and disagree. We cordially agree, at all events, in bearing unqualified testimony to the honorable manner in which this duel was conducted. We endeavor to discharge our duties according to that code under which the parties are regulated by magnanimous principles, and the of humanity. Neither of us has taken the exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy may cease. We especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair, than ourselves, and we beg again that the public which we new affix.

GEO. W. JONES.

HENRY A. WISE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Buchanan presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for a postponement of the Sub-Treasury bill until the next session of Congress; also instructing them to vote for such a system as regards the public moneys as will separate the banks from the Government; and at the same time declaring their full confidence in the President of the United States. Mr. Clay then delivered himself at large on the question of the Independent Treasury. He held his part as he would have done a broken hand at a bold and audacious assertion, threatening and defying all coteries of feature, and uttering of the true condition of the adversary attacked, with the attitude assumed and given. He set up a new line of principal ingredient of the opening part of the play, and severe and unjust personal animadversion on the course of Mr. Calhoun figured most strikingly in the conclusion. He charged Mr. Calhoun with abandoning the Whigs, with "horse, foot, and dragons," and added aspersions on his motives, and then turned to Mr. Rives, and declared his Conservatism as a "half-way house," where he could calculate on good cheer, and was willing to sojourn for a while. But he took care, at the same time, to inform him that it was only a call in passing to the ultimate destination to which all would come at last—A NATURAL BANK.

In argument, Mr. Clay was exceedingly feeble in voice, look, and gesture, extremely forcible. In the debate he may stand for one of Sir John Falstaff's recruits:

"Oh! most FORCIBLE FEEDLE."

After Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, Mr. Calhoun rose, and after stating, in most brief phrases, that the Senator from Kentucky had grossly misrepresented his statements and arguments, he remarked that he should take occasion, in his own good time, to cancel all obligations between them.—Globe.

On Friday, as the averser of Messrs. L. & B. Dozier, of W. Wetumpka, was in the act of correcting a negro fellow belonging to the firm, he offered resistance and threatened the life, as we understand, the overseer, who in self defence, immediately shot him dead on the spot.—Wetumpka Argus.

A serious accident happened on Saturday last on the river about 4 miles above this place, at Mr. Christian and two other gentlemen, with two negro men, were descending the river in a boat, when contact with an old fish-trap, by which she was upset. The two negroes fell the boat to swim ashore, and the attempt both perished—the others by clinging to the boat narrowly escaped the same fate.—Id.

Aneurism of the Aorta.—This disease (of which Mr. Daniel Sergeant of this village recently died) is extremely rare, and generally of oblique fatality. It consists of an enlargement of the heart, which continues to enlarge until the patient either dies internally or externally. In this case, the enlargement was two feet in circumference, and was informed by a long, and seven inches across, ten inches around, and situated between the chest and the breast bone, and about one-half of the right collar bone, and a small portion of the first rib were absorbed and covered by the constant pulsation of the heart and arteries.

Somerset

gasp he was a corpse. The medical gentleman who examined his body on its return, tells me the ball struck him, in technical terms, in the left iliac region, and passed through the right lumbar region completely severing the aorta, or main artery of the heart.

I have thus given you what particulars I have gathered of this lamentable occurrence, and whilst I consider them as apparently true, yet I think public opinion on this matter ought to be suspended, till a proper account of it is given, as it ought to be, by those who took a part in it.

It is indeed a sad affair. Only two evenings since the person who has fallen in a premature grave, was one of the gayest of the gay at the birth-night ball; and there also, and apparently on good terms with Mr. Cilley, was the other actor in this tragedy. What makes it more distressing is, that it arose from nothing which general arms man against his fellow man. A mere puerile rivalry against each other, two persons having no real cause for such a tragical meeting, and having involved two families in misery. The fact also that the actors in it are members of Congress, makes it still more to be regretted.

Mr. Cilley has left a wife and two children. There are doubts whether he will be buried as members generally are; and in my opinion, the funeral should be a private one. It is rumored that some steps will be taken in relation to the whole affair, by the House on Monday. There is great excitement about it among the members.

Sunday Evening, Feb. 25.

I have kept this open till this evening, in order to have all the particulars of the duel, but I have nothing more. I understand reports of Wise and Duncan having had a shot at each other, were prevalent in Baltimore last night. These are all groundless—entirely so.

Correspondence of the Whig.

THE BUREAU.

Washington Feb. 25.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Cilley, have formed the only subject of interest since I wrote you on Monday night. The last offices of respect were performed yesterday by the members of the two houses of Congress, the President of the United States, Heads of the Departments and nearly all the officers of the General Government. The funeral solemnities took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The corpse of Mr. C. was taken from his late lodgings and removed to the Hall at 11 A. M. At ten and earlier, the galleries, lobbies, &c. were crowded to overflowing—A thousand persons, at least, were present besides the officers of the General Government, and hundreds sought an admittance who could find none. The ceremonies were most solemn and imposing, and although such an immense multitude were present, voluntary silence reigned throughout the Hall. A committee of arrangements consisting of half a dozen members, with broad white scarfs hung across the left shoulder, conducted the corpse into the House. The Senators and Representatives from Maine, and the friends of the deceased followed in deep mourning. The Speaker then called the house to order. The chaplain of the Senate followed, and after reading some appropriate texts of scripture, offered up a prayer preceding the funeral discourse, which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, the chaplain of the House. In the prayer and in the Sermon, the two chaplains did not hesitate to censure the practice of duelling, in the strongest terms, as against the laws of God and man. The chaplain of the House exhorted those before him, including the President and Vice President of the U. S., Heads of the Departments, Senators and Representatives, by their love of country, their hope of happiness here and hereafter, by their respect for religion—by their tender sympathies for the widow and orphan, not in any way to countenance a practice which had grown out of barbarism; a practice carried out in modern times, by the most inhuman passions, and encouraged and sanctioned in the worst state of society.

The effect of these remarks, with some others applicable to the present case, to the children made orphans and to the husband and father who had been hurried into eternity in the morning of his days, full of hope and promise, to the deep affliction which must reign over all the parties engaged in the contest as principal—as seconds, and lookers-on seemed to leave a deep impression upon the mind of every listener, and for a time tears were seen to flow like water from many of those present.

The discourse concluded, the corpse was borne from the Hall of the rotunda, to the front of the Capitol. The committee of arrangements (consisting of Mr. Evans of Me., Mr. Atherton of N. H., Mr. Conner of N. C., Mr. Whitely of Ohio, Mr. Coles of Va., Mr. Johnson of La., and Mr. Fillmore of N. Y.) preceded the hearse, accompanied by the Pall Bearers—Messrs. Thomas of Md., Williams of N. H., Ogle of Penn., Campbell of S. C., White of Ind., and Martin of Ala., and the officers of the House and Senate upon horseback. The friends of the deceased followed, accompanied by the colleagues of Mr. Cilley, of both houses, following in a body. Then came the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the members of both houses wearing crepe upon the left arm; the officers of the General Government, heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and President and Vice President of the United States. The procession ended with citizens and strangers. One hundred and twenty-five carriages followed the body to the public burying ground, filled with not less than six hundred citizens, the drivers all being in mourning. The procession was, indeed, most solemn and imposing. As far as the eye could reach in two extremes the procession might be seen passing by, carriage after carriage and company after company. The flags floated at half mast over the two wings of the Capitol during the day, and all that two Houses of Congress could do to give effect and solemnity to that day, and to the occasion, was done. The last honors of interment, with all the solemn parade, attention and rites of the burial, that would have attended the death and interment of the highest and most exemplary officer of the land. The one exception to which I allude is the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and the Associate Judges refused to attend upon the ground that Mr. Cilley fell in a duel. In answer to the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the funeral solemnities, they gave this as their answer—an answer which they embodied in the form of a resolution to give it more weight and effect. As the guardians of the law they held themselves bound to discountenance and to disapprove all resort to the laws of honor, and to weapons of death for the settlement of personal contests.

Wednesday Evening.

The duel not over!—As soon as the Journal of the proceedings was read in the House this morning, Mr. Fairfield, one of the members from Maine, offered two resolutions—the one asking for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to investigate the causes of the death of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, (and to report to the House,) and the other authorizing the commit-

tee to sit during the session of the House and to send for persons and papers. The resolutions created much excitement in the House at the time they were presented, and an immediate proposition was submitted to postpone the subject for one week from this day upon the ground that there was too much feeling, and excitement in the House, growing out of the duel for dispassionate action. Mr. Bell made the motion and enforced it zealously, and expressed the hope that the members would not so soon discuss a matter of this character. "Let us," said he, "be calm before we act."

The question of postponement, after a long discussion was lost by a majority of 30 or 40 votes. An attempt was made to lay the subject on the table and lost, 125 to 75. The previous question was then moved upon the resolution and carried—113 in favor, and the resolutions were then adopted, 152 to 49.

From the Nashville Union.

THE DUEL.

We copy from the Baltimore Republican of the 28th ult. a statement of the circumstances attending the late unfortunate duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, and the correspondence which led to it. No one, we think, can peruse it, without coming to the conclusion that the death of Mr. Cilley is little less than a cold blooded murder. There was no personal difference between him and Mr. Graves, and throughout the whole affair he disclaimed, in the most explicit terms, any disrespect towards him. Any constructive offence which his refusal to receive Mr. Webb's note could have given to Mr. Graves, was amply atoned for by the first exchange of shots; and yet we find the affair urged to a third fire, and a determination expressed by Mr. Wise to shorten the distance if that should prove ineffectual. Why this pertinacity in pressing the matter to a fatal issue, when any disrespect to Mr. Graves was disclaimed, and ample satisfaction had been rendered to his wounded honor? It appears from Mr. Graves' remarks on the ground, that he was determined to uphold the reputation of the infamous Col. Webb, and thereby close the mouths of the democratic members of Congress in relation to his sale of himself and his press to the U. S. State bank. This duel appears to us the first movement of an effort to gag the friends of the administration by the pistol, and to effect by fear what cannot be done by argument. Much as we regret what has already occurred, and as we deprecate duelling under all circumstances, we hope that the movers in this matter will meet with their just deserts, and have no fear that such will be the case.

We extract the following remarks from the Baltimore Republican, in which we fully concur:—"It will be seen by the officially detailed account of the late unfortunate transaction at Washington, that it is earnestly recommended in the conclusion, that with the publication of that document, all discussion of the matter shall cease. This must be left to that arbiter of opinion, the public press. Looking upon the affair in the light we do, we can acknowledge neither the right of dictation in the matter, nor the propriety of acceding implicitly to request. The act has become a public act—and as such, is open to unrestricted discussion. Were it too, an ordinary case, the thing would take a different aspect. But not so. It was a deed that from its inception to its conclusion, was senseless and absurd—most cruel and abhorrent. It was a result springing from so unreasonable a demand, as that a noble and high-minded man should endorse the character of an obnoxious individual as a gentleman, at the hand of a third person, for whom there was a disavowal of any disrespect. This of itself is sufficient to put the matter entirely at the disposal of the press, and beyond the control of any mere personal wish, however influential that wish might be under ordinary and less revolting circumstances. But, we go beyond this. We conscientiously entertain the opinion, that the amiable and gallant Cilley has been made a bloody sacrifice to glut the fiendish malignity of party faction—a faction, that for the last two or three years has disgraced the country by a continued series of bullying violence and avowed outrage—and has sought by threats and insults, by dirks and pistols, to obtain an unenviable notoriety, which has been secured by the whole opposition press, by its ever ready encouragement and its senseless bravos to the misadvised courage and boldness of those who have taken the lead in these most disgraceful scenes. Under such a view of the subject, it remains for the independent press of the country to say, whether it will be silent, or whether, as the judgment of those who control it may dictate, it will speak as a free press should ever speak. For ourselves, we can acknowledge no other restraint upon our pen, than our own sense of propriety shall enforce, and shall ever to the subject whenever it may seem to us right and fitting."

STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

February 26, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing, between the hours of 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. February 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, I want you to please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties, with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor, in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people; and that you did not rest your objection, in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state, that in your interview with me this morning, which you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be

drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed or denied any thing in regard to this character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you, in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you and, now repeat, that I intended by the refusal to disrespect to you. Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

Hon. W. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory and insufficient; among other things in this, your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not disclaim any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor? A categorical answer is expected. Very respectfully,

Hon. J. CILLEY.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it. Very respectfully,

Hon. J. W. GRAVES.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise.

Washington City Feb. 23, 1838.

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birth's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday the 23d instant.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred in their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr. Jones:

Washington City, 23d Feb 1838.

Hon. W. J. Graves:

Your note of this morning has been received. My friend Gen. Jones, will make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your ob't. serv't.

JONA. CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Graves retired, leaving Mr. Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted to Mr. Wise the following proposition for the arrangement of the meeting to wit:

Washington Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir: Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves, at such place as may be agreed between us, tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggered; the words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which, neither answering "No," the words shall be, the regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The position of the parties at the end of the line to be determined by lot. "The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

About 9 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Jones' room, at Dowson's Mr. Wise returned to him the foregoing answer, to wit:

Washington Feb. 23d, 1838.

Sir: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire."

I will inform you, sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting.

Your very obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 24th inst. Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington City D. C.

February 24, 1838.

Sir: I will receive, at Doct. Rely's on F. street any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

Dr. Rely's, F. street, Feb. 24th, 1838.

Sir: I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning, to inform you that Mr. Graves has not as yet been able to procure a rifle, and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock, M. to-day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock, M. to-day what time, to procure and prepare a weapon, he will require.

Very respectfully, &c.

HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. G. W. Jones.

Afterwards, Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington 10 1/2 A. M.

February 24, 1838.

Sir: Your note dated at 10 1/2 o'clock to-day is received.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves.

Very respectfully, &c.

GEORGE W. JONES.

Hon. A. Wise.

Afterwards Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington,

Feb. 24, 1838, 11 A. M.

Sir: Through the politeness of my friend Doct. Duncan, I tender, to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note of 10 1/2 A. M. this morning.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls were left at Mr. Wise's room.

After the reception of this note from Mr. Jones, Mr. Wise called on him, at Dr. Rely's and informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Graves had procured a rifle other than that left at his room by Dr. Duncan, and would be ready for the meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then agreed that the parties should meet at the Annacosta bridge, on the road in Marlborough, in Maryland, between the hours of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M. and if either got there first he should wait for the other; and that they would hence proceed out of the District, accordingly; the parties met at the bridge, Mr. Cilley and his party arriving there first, and all proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M. to the place of meeting.

On arriving at the place, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr. Wise won the position; and consequently Mr. Jones had the giving of the word. At this time Mr. Jones was informed by Mr. Wise that two gentlemen Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky and Mr. Hay of Kentucky, were at some distance off, spectators, but they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr. Wise also intimated Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had brought on the ground two rifles; that if he (Mr. Jones) required him to do so, he would immediately send one away. Upon Mr. Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages. There were, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, besides the hack drivers and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance, who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as far as is known either by Mr. Jones or Mr. Wise, and one of these persons was supposed to be the owner of the field. Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. the rifles were loaded in the presence of the seconds; the parties were called together—they were fully instructed by Mr. Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, in the exchange of shots. After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were disarmed.

The words distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction. They both missed. After which Mr. Wise called upon the friends generally to assemble and hear what was to be said. Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend, Mr. Graves, was satisfied? Mr. Wise immediately said, in substance: "Mr. Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other; they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr. Cilley now assign some reason for not receiving Mr. Graves' hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr. Graves from his position?" Mr. Jones replied in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr. Cilley can make no explanations." Mr. Wise said, in substance: "The exchange of shots suspends the challenge, and the challenge is suspended for the purpose of explanation." Mr. Jones thereupon said he would see Mr. Cilley, and did go to see him. He returned, and asked Mr. Wise, do I understand aright, that the challenge is suspended?" Mr. Wise answered: "It is." Mr. Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr. Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr. Jones then said, in substance: "Mr. Wise, if you require me to put what I have to say in writing, I shall require you to put what you have said, and may say, in writing."

Mr. Wise replied: "Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may not be necessary to put it in writing." Mr. Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks, substantially to say, "I am authorized by my friend Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings, but that he declined to receive the note because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb. Mr. Wise thinks this answer of Mr. Jones was, in substance as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. 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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 15, 1838.

GRANT—Sir, In your paper of the 8th inst. I am solicited under the signature of many persons to permit my name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the senatorial branch of the Legislature of Alabama. I should be wanting in candour to my own feelings as well as to the author and those in whose respect and grateful acknowledgments for very flattering manner in which he has been used to speak of my humble abilities and qualifications for the honorable and responsible duties of a senator.

I am very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
J. R. CLARK.

March 12, 1838.

I surrendered a considerable portion of our columns this week to a detail of the circumstances attending a late duel between two of the members of Congress. Messrs. Cully, of Maine and Graves of Ky. the subject of this tragedy we feel no disposition to comment, knowing that our readers, when the facts laid before them will form their own opinions, as to the honor or dishonor attached to the conduct of different individuals concerned. The frequent use of the word "friend" as connected with the preliminary transactions of such a scene, has struck us as a terrible mockery and perversion of language.

SENATE.—The Sub-treasury Bill is still under consideration. The debate was opened by Mr. Wright of New York its author. His speech was one of the most triumphant character. He showed, beyond dispute, the correctness of the principle of separating the treasury department of the United States in all its fiscal operations from Banks, and placing it under the control of the President and Congress. Mr. Calhoun, also, made upon the same bill a master effort. His argument is spoken of as one which passed far beyond the expectations of his most enthusiastic admirers. We are proud to see the power of this great man's mind directed for one time in his later days to the aid of the people in this struggle against Federalism. He was answered by Mr. Clay of Ky. whom it is said "played his part as he would have done a broken hand at brag." Bold and audacious as a debater, threatening and bluffing off all of which in perfect character with the Kentucky Senator. The Senate was afterwards occupied by Mr. Buchanan, who laid before that body instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him not to vote for the Bill at the present session of Congress; at the same time the Legislature expresses its satisfaction with the Chief Magistrate.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill which passed the Senate, granting to actual settlers on public land the right of pre-emption has been taken up in the house and passed to a second reading. The bill is now in order for amendment, and when reached, will no doubt occupy the talents and time of the House for many days. It is confidently believed by the friends of the administration, that the passage of the bill is rendered every day more certain. It may be so amended by its friends as to apply itself more beneficially to the settlers, at least that very worthy class who occupy the country lately ceded by the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

The neutrality Bill is now the engrossing subject in the House of Representatives. What the provisions of the bill are, we do not pretend to know, having seen no copy. It, doubtless, relates particularly to the Canadian difficulty, and upon its failure, it is said, hangs a war with Great Britain—an occurrence which, if possible, should be averted.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Wetumpka Argus, in relation to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road, written by one of the Stockholders. If that subject had not been so frequently adverted to and brought to the mind of the people by us, we should again endeavor to impress its importance upon the citizens of this county. No work promises more beneficially to prostrate the barriers to our market—none proposes to open so perfect a channel of communication between this section of the State and the Mobile Bay, and none is more certain to attain the end at which it aims. But without adverting to the end at which it aims, it must be the work of years, when the means are amongst us available, and could be used in aid of the stock already subscribed to complete the work in eight months.

The streets and alleys of this place have been very much improved within a few days past, under the new system exempting the citizens of Town from working roads in the country. The overseers of the different sections of the Town are certainly entitled to much credit for their praiseworthy exertions; and although as a matter of course some portion of the labor will be injudiciously bestowed, in the first experiments yet we hope the "wary edge" will not wear off while there is a single obstruction remaining in the streets, or any thing calculated to injure the health of the place, which heretofore it has not been unequalled. We are certain it has been unsurpassed by that of any other place containing the same number of inhabitants in the United States.

It is stated that a letter has been received at New York, from the house of Thomas, Wilson & Co. at Liverpool, giving the intelligence that the Bank of England, having a large supply of gold (\$50,000,000) than it deems it necessary to keep, has entered into negotiations with the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specie payments, by advancing them what

In 1818 there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time the amount of tonnage on this lake is estimated at one-fourth of the port of Philadelphia. In 1811, the first steamboat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present the number is 638, besides 6000 flat and keel boats.

In 1800 the population of the new States and Territories, created out of the public domain was 60,000, in 1830 it was about 2,300,000.

THE LEAGUE OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

A statement of the vote of the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay the question of reception of memorials, &c., on the table.

Character and number of the representation in Congress from the non-slaveholding states.

	Adm.	Opp.
Maine	6	3
N. Hampshire	5	0
Massachusetts	1	11
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	6	0
Vermont	1	4
New York	30	10
New Jersey	0	6
Pennsylvania	17	11
Delaware	0	0
Ohio	8	11
Indiana	1	9
Illinois	1	8
Michigan	1	8
	78	65

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the administration, from the free states, and 65 northern whigs. Now how did they vote on this question of agitation? The following table will show, (the reader will observe that those who voted in the affirmative supported the proposition to silence the whole discussion, while those who voted in the negative, voted to open the question for agitation.)

	Administration.		Opposition.	
	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.
Maine,	2	2	0	2
N. Hampshire,	5	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	1	0	11
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	4	3	0	0
Vermont,	0	1	0	4
New York,	22	2	0	10
New Jersey,	0	0	0	6
Pennsylvania,	13	0	0	11
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Ohio,	5	0	0	11
Indiana,	1	0	0	6
Illinois,	1	0	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	0	0
	53	6	0	64

These are the facts; and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them. Here are 69 members of what is called the democratic republican party, in the non-slaveholding states, and 65 of what is called the whig party—and the question is whether a resolution proposed by a general meeting of the southern members on the subject of slavery shall be in effect, rescinded or not. This, then, is a question, and any one who will look at the vote will be at no loss to distinguish friends from enemies. Not a solitary northern whig voted in our favor; while, on the part of their opponents, but nine of the whole number voted against us. And further—every representative from the slaveholding states voted in support of the resolution but two; and these two were whigs—Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Mr. Williams, of Tennessee. Such are the facts, and they require no comment.

We are not called upon to say that the resolution of Mr. Patten, as proposed by the southern delegation, was wise or prudent. This may be or may not be. We know that it was recommended in the meeting only as a temporary expedient to arrest discussion, until, by consultation, more studied and decisive measures of security could be devised. We quote the facts merely to show that those who profess to be anxious to avoid agitation—and who most liberal in the denunciation of the conduct of others, are the very men who are voting to keep the question open, that agitation may ensue. And why? The future will answer. We are most firmly persuaded that the infuriated spirit of President making is at the bottom of the business. We shall see—and we do now solemnly warn the country against the consequences.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Wetumpka Argus.

WETUMPKA, March 1st, 1838.

Mr. Simpson:—In a late number of the Argus, I observe you ask for information about our rail road. I am glad to find that the public are getting anxious about this important enterprise, especially that portion on the east side of the Coosa river. I, therefore, sir, you know, that West Wetumpka has had to support this project alone, and has not only had to do it without the aid of her sister, but to withstand opposition, and even ridicule, from some who should from the high station they occupy, have known and done better. But let this all pass as the idle disputes of children; yes, let it be imputed to a mistaken policy as to the true interests of Wetumpka. As you are yourself a stockholder, and have ever given to our project your ready support, I am pleased to give the information you ask.

First, as it regards the financial concerns of the Company, all I have to say is, we have sold a little over \$350,000 worth of stock, under the last summer's arrangement. And I will challenge a comparison of the solid wealth of these stockholders, with any other new company got up in the south; yes, sir, the names on our list many of them are the "bone and sinew" of Autauga, a county of great wealth, as well as of Talladega and Benton. We have also from Georgia, some of the real rail-road blood, if I can thus express it. Our prospects are at least good too, to get aid from some important corporations. But as nothing is actually done I will forbear. I will merely hint that some two or three distinguished merchants have agreed to aid us in the arrangements, and I have no doubt in their success. We have called for 5 per cent. of our stockholders here have paid up, others have given their notes to the company, payable in bank for 10 per cent., 1st of June, and 10 per cent. more the 1st of Jan. 1839. We are like many other companies sir, however we are very poor, and if ever we are to get help now is the time, for should we have to pay up a large portion of our subscription before the others come in, we will now let them know that we shall keep business in our own hands; we are able to take up all but it would require too much of our capital. But if others will not help we are determined to build the road.

The present month we shall have the first 4 miles ready for the timbers. A word sir to all the Wetumpkas. You see what Columbus Georgia is doing. She intends to connect with the Tennessee Rail Road on the Coosa. Now I say let our rail road fall and the whole trade above Coosa County will go up the river and down to Columbus before they will tug through the mud and over the mountains to Wetumpka. Build this road and all the efforts of every town East of West will fall as we shall have water transportation superior to any of these works.

One more word, our good friends in East Tennessee set out with the Hiwassee road expressly to meet us. They are coming to our river. Yes they are now at work on 40 miles of their road; and their State Legislature has loaned them 650,000 dollars. 18 months and if we will complete our work I have no doubt we may start at early breakfast from Wetumpka, take dinner at Fort Williams, get supper and

ning at Rome in Georgia, eat our dinner at Athens in Tennessee and sup in Knoxville. Who that had any pride or patriotism would not help accomplish such noble purposes. And where can a better investment be made? Let me say to all Wetumpkas, come to the book.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Cotton market remains without alteration; 7-1-2 cents appears to be the price at which it is going in this market. The following is the latest foreign account which has reached us:

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

An arrival at M. Orleans furnishes Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, and London to the 6th. The lateness of the hour (says the New Orleans Merchant) will only allow of our giving the state of the Market.

"Liverpool Cotton Market"—Jan. 8. There was a good business done in Cotton on Saturday, which has continued to day, at full prices on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bales, and to-day 4000. Prices—New Orleans, 7d a 9d—Alabama, Mobile, 6 1-4 a 8.

PROVERBS.

I. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheats thee twice, shame on thee.

II. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again: if he insults thee, go away from him; and if he strikes thee, thrash him like blazes!

III. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest, and you gain it.

IV. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

V. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of prosecution.

VI. If people tell lies on thee, regard them not; but have a care to thy actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

VII. If thou art poor—be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

VIII. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits, if you are a sober man remain such.

IX. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—get one immediately.

X. If you are afraid of witches, subscribe to this paper, and they shall not harm thee, provided, however, you p-p-pay-i-i-in—a-a-advance.

FROM THE GLOBE.

PATRICK HENRY—No. 1.

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend out to their officers and customers on interest. They do not want it to keep for the Government, but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The Administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit, and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of Federalist and conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalist and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by the public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it, or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should, actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to another, though only in apprehension? How is it that the beauty of the Federal system is considered a monstrous abuse in the Republican system? Why, we might have expected some Federalist or Conservative, to be consistent, would move to amend the Independent Treasury bill somewhat as follows, viz: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said keepers of the public money from using the same, or lending it out for the accommodation of the merchant and others, as the deposit banks have heretofore done."

This would engraft the most beautiful feature of the bank deposit system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet, wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violation of the law, their bonds and their oaths,

causes these gentlemen to startle with horror!!

"Strange that there should such difference be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses: the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

An Immense meeting of the citizens of Niagara county, New York recently petitioned Congress in a spirited memorial, to take some efficient steps against those who were engaged in the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline. Among others the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the excuse offered by the authorities of Upper Canada for the burning of the Caroline and the murder of our citizens, is a subterfuge, weak and contemptible as the act was dastardly and base; and that any course taken by authorities to palliate the outrage, or put off that satisfaction which our national honor demands, will meet with a severe rebuke from the people; that we are in favor of coolness and moderation, but promptness and decision. The blood of our murdered citizens call aloud for redress.

Resolved, That if eighty armed men, (awaiting the signal of spies employed for the purposes of giving information where their victims were sleeping) attacking thirty men unarmed, in their sleep,—and massacring them indiscriminately, disregarding their cries for mercy, is a "gallant affair," McNabb's assassins are entitled to the name of heroes."

Extract of a letter from a man of distinction in Virginia, but no partisan of the Administration:

"The truth is, the people understand better and better the tendency of our banking institutions. They see that our most valued Republican principles must go down, if the stock-jobbing bank aristocracy prevail; that it is a system for making the rich richer, & the poor poorer. The State banks, too, begin to remember that they are feeble, and perceive that if they unite with the lion in hunting, theirs will not be even the jackall's portion. Virginia will be firmly hostile to a United States Bank, and will desire to have the State institutions preserved, but to tally divorced from the Government."

REACTION IN NEW YORK.

The Federal prints are rejoicing at carrying their town elections (Clay, Schoharie, and Canajoharie) in New York, with, as the Argus shows, "an aggregate Federal loss since the last election of some ten or fifteen votes." The Argus then thus settles the account with them as far as the elections have gone:

"Now, note the other side of the account. The Republicans have carried six out of seven towns in Oneida, with an aggregate majority of 727, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 693! They have carried two of the three towns heard from in Schoharie, as above, by an aggregate majority of 70, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 437! The towns of Florida and Glen, Montgomery county, by decisive majorities, and a Democratic gain since last fall of at least 60. The town of Guilford, Chenango county, by a majority of 56, and a Republican gain since last fall of 65. The town of Watertown, in Jefferson county, by an average majority of 55, where last fall there was a Federal majority of from 10 to 35, showing a Democratic gain of 80; and the town of Hampton, Washington county, by a majority of 10, being a Republican gain since last fall of 12.

"Thus we have an aggregate Democratic gain in the seventeen towns as far as heard from, including the Evening Journal's three glorious triumphs, of twelve hundred and ninety-seven votes! If the gain be 1,297 in seventeen towns, what may we expect in the remaining seven hundred? Really, the pressure, must be pushed to a panic, a still stronger cry of alarm must go forth, and the little bill clamor must be greatly extended, or the last fall's triumphs of Federalism will be as temporary as they were unreal and unexpected."

Conflagration at Holly Springs.—The following letter from our friend, the facetious editor of the Mississippi Mirror, gives more of the particulars of the late fire at Holly Springs than have reached us.—We sincerely regret the loss of our neighboring town, and particularly the destruction of the Mirror office.

At this crisis, on the eve of an important election, the necessary suspension of the paper will be a loss to the democracy of North Mississippi. We trust, however, that the Mirror will, Phoenix-like, speedily revive from its ashes, and, nerved by the strong arm of its late editor, do valorous battle in the ranks of democracy.

The "bleating calf of Memphis," is in progress of choking himself, with his own halter, and in a short time will have but little occasion for the tender grip of either of us.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Feb 21, 1838.

Editor of the Union:
Dear Sir—We have met with a terrible

ashes—consumed this morning with a large row of handsome buildings, in the very centre of the town. Five merchant stores, a tailoring establishment, the McCordle Banking house, two groceries and the printing office, consisting of two first rate presses & a very large assortment of types, (mostly new) were destroyed. Total loss, I think cannot fall short of \$100,000. The buildings consumed were some of the very largest and best in the town, and though a great quantity of goods were saved, the merchants losses must be heavy. No insurance I am correctly informed. As I am hors d'combat, editorially, you will have to cloak the bleating calf of Memphis alone. In 10 years respectfully,

E. PERCY HOWE

C. A. Bradford, Esq., Pontotoc.

SHOCKING AND WILFUL MURDER.

On last Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, one of the most deliberate murders was committed on board the Steam boat Hark-Away while lying by the wharf at this place that we have seen recorded. Some discussion it appears arose between WILLIAM Doss, who was the engineer of the boat, and JOHN MASSIE, a fireman, in regard to a knife which belonged to Massie that was in Doss's possession. Doss immediately became enraged and caught up a club and struck Massie twice without resistance. Massie then procured a stick of some kind to defend himself with, when Doss immediately drew the knife in dispute from his pocket and stuck it up to the handle in Massie's right breast just above the lung.—Massie ran for the opposite side of the boat exclaiming "if I was not a poor lone boy you would not have stabbed me" and fell dead upon the deck. Massie was a young man eighteen or nineteen years of age and lately from North Carolina. Doss is a man about six feet in height, thinly built, with blue or grayish eyes, brown hair, tolerable well set front teeth, with those in the lower jaw always more or less exposed, a down cast countenance and stoops forward when walking or engaged about his business. He made his escape immediately after committing this foul murder and has thus far eluded pursuit. We trust that the authorities will place the subject before the Governor immediately, that he may offer the customary reward provided for by law in such cases.

Being aware that the occurrence of such scenes as the above, on board of a boat has a tendency to raise doubts in the public mind, whether the order and decorum necessary to be observed among all crews of vessels is regarded on board the Hark-Away, we take the liberty of stating in justice to the owners and officers, that this was the first broil of any description, that has ever occurred among her crew, and that the exemplary conduct of her men has been frequently remarked by those who have travelled on board of her and among gentlemen at the landings on the river.—Decatur Observer.

SAVAGE.—The Western Alligator and Mississippi Battle Axe, is the title of a new daily paper in the far west.

Leftwich & Roberts, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFTWICH.

C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

1ST: Company of Benton Rangers, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 31st of March armed and equipped as the Law directs.

By Order of Capt. T. B. R. HILLIN.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2t.

W. M. OREAR.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY,
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

B. B. THOMPSON,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best the country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Jefferson, Ala. March 15th, 1838.—4t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

LEVIATHAN, JR.

LEVIATHAN, JR.
BY
IMPORTED LEVIATHAN
WILL'S and the present season, now ex-
ced, at Wm. J. Givens's stable, 2 miles
Jacksonville, Ala., at twenty dollars the
payable by the 25th of Dec. next, for the
of, which a note will be required in every
Thirty dollars to insure; payable when the
ascertained, or the mare is transferred,

Leviathan, Jr.
Is a *rich, cheery, sorrel*, (the exact color of his sire), beautifully marked with rich bay colored spots, (the marks, also, of the old sire), and, like his sire, he has a small star in his forehead. He was five years old on the 15th of February, and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 inches under the standard. His rich, fine, silky hair, of itself bespeaks a paternity of no mean origin. He is of a fine length, gay & lively carriage, and tho' just out of his minority, presents a noble appearance, and is most commanding in deportment. Taking into view the color, size & action of Leviathan, Jr., and more particularly the unrivalled popularity of the Leviathan family as racers, it will perhaps be matter of surprise that his services should be offered at a cheap rate.

PEDIGREE
He was got, as has already been seen by reported Lwathan, about whom it would be paying to the intelligence of those who take interest in 'blooded stock to speak more. He breeds large, and his colts are said to be fine racing form. He has proved himself sure fold getter. Mares will be taken can \$1.75 per week.

He was purchased at 2 years old by his owner, of Gen. J. A. Mabry. I have the cate of J. A. Mabry and J. D. Seph. These resent his dam as a very fine mare, by the horse Gratali, by some called Floriz; given by Jolly Rogers. H. L. Clizer

STATE OF TENNESSEE—*Harrodsburg*
I do certify that Irvin Hugh L. Givens's Lexington
horse over the Bean's Station track in 18
two sweep-stake races, three entries, and in
the field both days; then run him a match
against John McGhee's Hephsestion stud colt
by Jinny Kent and beat him under a half
Given under my hand this 30th Feb. 1832

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there are no other horses on the western coast of America so successful in the money sought after and so fashionable, as the Leviathans. Examine the sporting annals from time they were first old enough to carry round the race track and it will be seen that the least four cases out of five they are winners. Withstanding they are competitors in almost every field where the purse is worth contending. Where can be found so many of the descendants of a horse commanding such high prices as long lists could be furnished.—A few will suffice.—We know of the selling of a pair of thousand dollars—two fillies, each for one hundred; one for three thousand, and another five thousand dollars.—Three sold at the sale of the breeder of Young Leviathan at his stud for six thousand four hundred, one for three thousand five hundred, and one for four thousand.

But in sports colts they are so valuable that size and durability, they are desirable saddle and for harness. Let no person who tolerable good - mare say, he cannot afford \$20 for the chance of a colt. They should select that a good blooded horse even tho' he tried as a racer, is much readier sale at a higher price, than one of cold blood - and they can put it down to quick time, a thousand dollars is a very small sum for such an independent of the consideration of improvement and quality of our stock of horses is sound economy to pay a little more and get from those of good blood. An opportunity presented of making the experiment. Try a good deal for yourself and something for the country.

H. L. GIFFIN

February 24, 1838-21

Gee & Standefer,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Gunter's Landing
Prichard, County

 **ARE** now receiving by
steamers Guide & Har-
away, in addition to their
former stock a general as-

sortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c.
which are the following

- 50 Bbls. Rectf. Whisky.
- 14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brand
- 15 do do do Gin.
- 5 Sweet Wine.
- 20 Casks Cheese.
- 24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
- 6 Bbls. Crackers.
- 6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.

They invite their friends and purchasers to give them a call, they will sell low or on four monthstime, for paper payable March 1st, 1838.—2m.


Administrator's Notice
All persons indebted to the estate of
Skinner, dec. are hereby notified to come
and make payment; and all persons having
claims against said estate are also hereby notified
to present them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
CLAIRBOURNE SKINNER,

Feb. 24, 1838.

Administrator's Sale.
There will be sold at the residence of
designated on Saturday the 17th March, 1838,
personal property of James Skinner, deceased,
which are some Medicines and Surgical
instruments, household furniture &c. Terms
known on the day of sale.

Feb. 24, 1838. St.

TO COTTON PLANTERS

 THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Court of the County of Wetumpka, to sell the lands of the late John Clark & Peter's Ward, the town of Wetumpka, in the State of Georgia, do hereby give notice that they will sell the same on the 1st day of March, 1838, at the Court House in the town of Wetumpka, in the State of Georgia, at 12 o'clock, M.

Store and Ship Cotton

to Receive, and Forward Goods, and to a business committed to care. And advantage the house has over any other from its situation on the wharf, by which is sayed on cotton, and being separete from other buildings that might endanger from much personal attention as can be given share public patronage. S. & J. L.

Apprentice Wanted
THE undersigned wishes to take an
to the Painting business, between
14 and 17. Good opportunities will be
gain a thorough knowledge of the business.
THOMAS T. STE
Jacksonville Jan. 23, 1838.—tf.

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THE FORTUNE HUNTER.

By Aaron, a great golden calf. "Creighton, you are certainly the most unreasonable fellow I ever saw. Look at the sums I have already furnished here they are, all set down in a column, and no more, all at once! Why, you crazy head! the purse of a millionaire would not stand such a trifling sum!"

"Poh, Buckley! You mean as if you were going to the gallows, or to the regent's palace, at else than a prison, can a poor fellow be run ashore for funds? Possessors of another cent."

"Investment, dear Buckley; and if you cut me now, you are losing what has already been expended. In the figures, you seem to be sure not that dainty little of money, but a large sum of obtained, yet I believe that you have more than a month. Pray, is the and are the dresses selected? You are uncommonly severe to-night, Buckley. I want of energy which you have manifested, but just within your reach. I just beyond it, you should recollect, Buckley. I know that some of our friends have been cursed unfortunate. Who would have thought, now that that jade of a Milton would let her have gone so far as to sign a document, and let me squeeze her dry of all her money?"

"Duced unluck, I own, Creighton. But there are the two Middletons."

"The oldest one only put off my suit over her, when I stepped that rascal of a fellow, and I am sure to send him a challenge."

"Only you was afraid he would accept."

"Buckley, I know you for an inveterate liar, and friends, you know, must pocket jokes, and you a stranger now Buckley."

"And so unfortunate as to know nothing of the character of the valiant Captain Creighton, I might presume so far on my scruples, as to make a challenge. But no matter you know, tell us what your prospects are now. Methinks change of climate might be for the best."

"Very likely. Well, let's see. There's the preys; I am dished there; the Randall's—pretty much gone too. The old maid out there, and the imp of ugliness close beside her—by the way! they are the only two left, and I cannot look them without thinking it would be a bitter dose, marry either for twice their fortune."

"What are their cash values?"

"The little girl estimated at fifteen thousand at her father's death; the old man ten thousand and a half."

"Why, captain, you are reduced to a wretched poor picking, sure enough—hardly Hobbs' choice. But to be frank with you, I have made a discovery to-day, that is worth all the rest."

"A good fleece, and ready for the shearer. Eighty thousand—the girl young and handsome, well spiced with romantic notions, and open toattery. Besides, she has not fifty dollars after her, as she lives very retired. I have a plan all matured, that cannot fail to make us both. First, I will promise her a third of the profits."

"A third! How devilish exorbitant!—Why, Buckley, I would see you hanged first."

"Well, then, Mr. Captain, get any if you can. Stop my friend; don't be so crusty.—You shall have a full quarter."

"Nay, old head! I know you now, methinks. A third free and clear will have or you may hunt out the scheme yourself."

"Well, Buckley, it's devilish hard; but you will have your own way. Make the bargain to suit yourself."

"You promise? Sign that, then. There that will do, and now to my story. The prize is situated thirty miles inland. She has a wary old father, who will prove the most serious obstacle to the undertaking unless he is well managed."

"His name is Morton, and a soldier he is, as you would fain be thought. The first difficulty is an introduction. I have managed that. The Colonel is a pattern of hospitality, and I have procured a flattering letter of introduction from an old friend, given by good luck, to one Captain Creighton. Who the duce the true one is, I don't know. You can see from the epithets, that it never was intended for you. Who, for instance ever thought of your 'bravery, and high moral worth?' But no matter. What do you think of the scheme?"

"A capital one, by St. George! Give me the rhino, my buck, and I will lay siege like a good general."

"A good captain you mean—home-made and a poor commissioner, but nevertheless quite a good one, taking his personal beauty into account, a speculator in marriage portions."

"From the few scraps of conversation which have been detailed, something may be gathered concerning the nature of the relation which subsisted between Captain Creighton and his dear friend Mr. Buckley. It was a limited partnership between fortune-hunters, whereof the former was the special and the latter the general partner, applying the advantages of a good person, address, to secure an heiress, while the latter shed the necessary capital with which appearances were maintained."

"Morton, already alluded to, was an old hand at such service and was now a large fortune to devote his attention to of an only daughter."

While engaged in warfare with the savages upon the frontiers he had acquired credit for great craftiness, without, however, detracting from a character for honesty and generous feeling. He was fond of a joke, even though himself the subject, and the many of a practical nature which he planned and executed, showed that he had not left all his tact for stratagem in the frontier settlements. Among other things, he well knew that, as he grew up, the beauty and reputed wealth of his only child would attract many suitors. He felt it his duty, and one to which he was prompted by affection, to watch over her, and secure her guileless heart from the thousand snares that would be spread before her. Accustomed to command, his authority over her was supreme; and she was fitted, no less by education than force of habit, to bow in implicit obedience."

Captain Creighton found no difficulty in effecting a lodgment in the elegant mansion of Colonel Morton. Buckley had not exaggerated the reputation of the latter for hospitality; and upon the production of his introductory epistle, the worthy captain was welcomed with all the warmth of an old acquaintance. He was presented to Miss Alice as an officer in the British service, now on a visit to the country, and as an acquaintance of her father's old friend Mr. Willoughby, of whom she often heard him speak. "The young lady greeted him in a manner becoming a soldier's daughter, warmly and frankly. In truth the Englishman had no bad face or figure, as many a belle glances whistled; and his reputation in the metropolis, in which her father had distinguished himself, led her to expect many advantages in the person of the beautiful Alice."

The British test, whose good graces he so gallantly colonel, into a somewhat intimate friend and favorite. Military tactics were Morton's hobby; and Creighton could talk fluently of scenes in the continent, and of the war of Europe. His suit proceeded scarcely less favorably with the lovely daughter. He was indeed somewhat mortified and thrown back by being foiled in one of the strongest points of attack which he had made. Unlike most of her countrywomen, he found Alice wholly insensible to very many of the charms which he could display, as purely English. She considered it inconsistent with her ardent patriotism, to pay a whit more respect to a foreigner, than to an American. If she allowed her to be otherwise, it was in favor of her own prejudice. The captain, too, was hardly less disappointed in finding her had represented. Nevertheless, he was well pleased with her, and he saw with pleasure her entire dependence on the wishes and feelings of her father, and the good quarters which he occupied, in his mind led him to look for assistance from the gallant soldier."

Captain Creighton considered the successful advances which he had made, as a good omen, and conducive to the end for which he was only at the beginning of his journey. One thing, however, lengthened him serious apprehensions, was the arrival of another visitor, who had, as the captain saw, every reason to believe, a design on the hand and fortune of the young lady. Mr. Wilmot was a young man like himself, and as he was pained to perceive, possessed of a no less pleasing exterior. He had been once before a visitor at Colonel Morton's, and Creighton noted well the warm reception with which he met from the lovely daughter. Two days had not elapsed, before he discovered that while his rival was near, he could never hope to succeed in a direct attempt upon the affections of Miss Alice. It was then he thought, high time to bestir himself, if he meant that the prize should not be wrested from his very grasp. He was determined to lose no time in making sure of his approbation, when that of the daughter must necessarily follow. He accordingly sought the first opportunity for conversing with the Colonel upon the subject nearest his heart."

Nothing could exceed the proposal for uniting with which he received the proposal for uniting his daughter with the kinsman of an English earl. He gave the captain's hand a true soldier's grip, while a tear stood in his eye."

"Receive you, my noble friend!" said he; "by my soul! Captain, you are just the son-in-law I have always wished to possess; frank and generous. She is yours, sir, heart and hand."

"Nay, my good sir, you do me injustice. The inclinations of the lady must, by all means, be consulted."

"To be sure, captain, she should not marry against her will; but she will most surely consent. I have thought many times she loved you, by my sword, captain."

"I can but beg of you," returned the Briton, afraid lest too much freedom might be given to the wishes of the lady, "to give your sanction and influence to my suit. I observed with what filial affection she regards the slightest expression of your wishes and feelings. To know that I had your approbation, might influence while it would not force her."

"Right, captain," said Morton, "and nobly spoken. I will try her to-night; the sooner the better you know, least difficulty might arise from the fellow of a Wilmot, who between you and I and this bottle of port, captain, I believe to be a veritable fortune-hunter."

"I have no doubt of it," said Captain Creighton, chiming in with a remark so suitable to his own ends."

"His own fortune is mere nothing," continued the colonel, "and he thinks mine would make a very pretty addition to it. Yours, you told me, was five thousand per annum, which you intend transferring to this country. You shall have forty thousand, as Alice's portion, on the wedding day, and at my decease an equal sum will await you. Of course you will desire an early marriage. I shall urge it."

"I beg you will not mention her fortune, sir," said Creighton, yet drinking in his promises with most exquisite pleasure; "it is the least, nay nothing of her recommendations. Let me mistake me for a fortune-hunter, too! I must really decline any at first, unless a little, perhaps, to meet present wants, until my funds can be safely invested here."

"By the way," rejoined his host, "I think I gathered a hint yesterday, unintentional, no doubt, on your part, that there is some difficulty in the transmission of your remittances from Europe?"

"Indeed, sir!—but it is nothing. I shall undoubtedly be in cash again in a few days. At least, I have some funds left in the city yet."

"I beg you will make free with my purse, captain. A soldier's money, you know, is common stock."

"Really, colonel, you make me blush.—I cannot consent to accept any thing.—My present necessities are small, and though it is troublesome to be quite out, I shall be relieved in a week or two, without doubt."

"Nay, captain, I shall take no refusal. I know well your military pride; but recollect I, too, am a soldier, and have seen such times myself."

"The amount must be small, then, my dear sir; I cannot consent to trouble you for more than fifty dollars—for one week and no check."

"Be it so, then. There is a check on the bank in the village. You can get it cashed yourself, or send a servant."

Captain Creighton chose to take a walk and go himself to the village, elated beyond measure at the prospect of complete success in his schemes."

"Could anything be more cordial," said he to himself, "than the reception of the Colonel? Right glorious by my guardian salute! Thanks to my lucky stars, I shall come out whole by and by! Then my English banker shall fail, and my annuity be lost, as clear as a whistle! First, I must cut Buckley. 'A third!' I would see him in the bottomless pit, ere he should finger a cent of it. I could not so wrong my good friend, the colonel, as to give that scape-gallows an independence."

Musing thus, Captain Creighton entered the banking-house to cash his check. What was his surprise at receiving an answer, from the proper officer, that not a cent could be paid on it. "Col. Morton had no funds in deposit."

"Colonel Morton no funds here!"

"Not a cent," said the cashier; he has already overdrawn some thousands; and we have learned this week that he is utterly bankrupt."

"A bankrupt!" exclaimed the captain, in enfeigned astonishment and horror.

"I hope he does not owe you, sir."

"A mere trifle, sir," returned Creighton, composing himself, he knew not exactly how, "thought he was estimated wealthy."

"So he was, sir; and until this week his name was good for thousands. He has been engaged in some heavy speculations, which have proved unsuccessful, and which will draw all he is worth if not much more."

Strange was the contrast in Creighton's feelings, as he entered and as he left the banking house. The bubble was burst, and all his hopes blasted. "Strange beyond measure! The fates combine against me. I must be off to-night to town, and see Buckley—and upon the whole, I believe it would not be right to cut him down so suddenly. He speculated was of his own planning though, and heaven! and he must bear the loss. Strange that Colonel Morton should fail! I understand now why he would urge a speedy marriage. The old fellow thought I had a fortune, and so planned to palm him off before I should learn that they were penniless. That would have been 'biter bit,' by my soul!"

Mr. Wilmot still remained at Colonel Morton's an honored guest. Only a few days after the abrupt departure of Creighton, he sought an interview with the old soldier, and in modest terms requested the hand of his daughter. Alice, he said, had smiled upon his suit, and had awaited the consent of her father to unite her fate with his."

"My consent," said the colonel, "cannot be refused. As Alice fixes her affections upon one as worthy as Mr. Wilmot. But, sir, a soldier's word should be marked by frankness. I shall say, 'my duty to say, that if with Miss Morton you expect to marry an heiress, you will be very much mistaken.'"

"Colonel Morton," replied the other, "has very much misused me, and my character, if he imagines I sought the hand of an heiress and not that of Miss Morton."

"I beg of you to comprehend me. It is quite poetical and romantic, I know, to disclaim all thoughts of fortune in love affairs. But I must say, I do not deem them unworthy of consideration. He who proposes marriage to a lady with a fortune, is entitled to a release if she loses it."

"Allow me, Colonel, to differ from you. It is not romance, or poetry alone, that forbids the making of marriage a matter of bargain and profit and loss."

"I will not reason the point with you," rejoined the colonel; "but I deem it my duty to inform you of the true state of my affairs. You are aware that I have ventured deep in speculation; and I have this week learned that it has been not only unsuccessful, but has involved me deeply beside. A draft for three thousand dollars has this moment been returned from the Bank protested, and for want of that sum, I fear I must go to jail, as the creditor is inexorable."

"To jail!" exclaimed Wilmot. "Col. Morton bankrupt! Is it possible you speak the truth?"

"Too true, I assure you, sir. My house and establishment are all under attachment for a large sum."

Wilmot walked away, while the colonel watched narrowly the effect of this announcement. Screened within the recess by a curtain, the former found a pen and ink, and taking a blank from his pocket, he drew upon his banker for the sum of three thousand dollars, to the order of Col. Morton. Advancing, he laid the paper before the latter.

"Mr. Wilmot," said the soldier, evidently surprised, "do you know what you do? I am already involved beyond my means, and can never return a dollar of it. I really, sir, cannot be so bad as to accept it."

"Stay Colonel Morton," said Wilmot; "I will take no refusal. With your own and Alice's consent, already gained, I intend yet to become your son-in-law.—Think you I could, think you Alice could, rejoice at a wedding, while you were in jail?"

The veteran started to his feet, and rang the bell for his daughter. He paced the room in silence until she entered. Pausing, he placed her hand in that of Wilmot; while his manly countenance gleamed with an expression of heart-felt joy.

"Children you have my blessing. He is worthy of you Alice! I have tried him. Strive but to be as worthy of him. You, sir, will pardon the jealous care of a parent over his child. I have played upon this trick, that your worth may be tested; and thank God! I have found a son-in-law who is not wanting in weight. My fortune is yet whole, and shall never be ventured in rash speculation. That gallant rascal Creighton sued for your hand, Alice, and I tried him in the same scale. He kicked the beam, and went off with a flea in his ear. I had no doubt of you, Wilmot; but you are generous enough to forgive an old soldier's stratagem."

The same day, Colonel Morton laughed heartily over the following paragraph, in an evening paper:

"An Englishman, calling himself Capt. Creighton, who has spent some time in great style in this city, was yesterday arrested at his hotel, on the

suit of a London house. His real name is Bentley. Managing some business for the house just mentioned, he became a defaulter and forger to a large amount, and fled to this country. The money has been spent in display under his military title."

OUR BANKS.—We must have "an eye single" to these. This is the first great local concern of Alabama. The vast interest which she has at stake here, must not be overlooked or neglected for a moment. The Directors must remember, and the people must keep in mind the important fact, that this young State has now vested in bank capital, upwards of seven millions of dollars borrowed money for which the "faith, credit and resources" of the State remain solemnly pledged.

At this juncture of affairs, both the Directors of our institutions, and the people themselves, have a most arduous and interesting duty to perform in relation to our banks. We are anxious to impress a deep sense of their several duties upon each.

Let us consider at a brief glance the present posture of our monetary affairs. Since May last, when the shock came—Alabama together with the whole Union has been driven to the use of paper money, that is, promissory notes and other paper securities not convertible into cash or gold and silver. A more deplorable and grievous condition to things in a civilized and commercial country cannot be imagined; a condition of things which if permitted to continue, and to run out to its bitter consequences—growing more aggravating as it grows older—is greatly more repulsive to a commercial people with individual hardship and suffering, and national degradation and ruin, than any other scourge with which the Almighty can afflict them—even to war, pestilence or famine. A paper money currency going the downhill of depreciation by protracted continuance, is an evil whose name is Legion. From high to low—through all the ramifications of society, and pursuits of men—the evil is felt, and unfortunately the poor have to feel it most severely, those who have to spend the whole, or the greater part of their daily earnings for daily subsistence, "meat, clothes and fire," are made to curse it in their hearts. The steel pierces to the quick with them. It is needless to expose in detail how these effects, and especially the latter one is produced. This would be only to repeat what every writer on currency of any ability has said before a thousand times past and even partially at this time—is proof.

The great question then is, how shall this evil be removed—when and how shall we get rid of this growing cancer on the body politic—this paper money?

There is but one way—however difficult that may be both to the banks and the people—there is but one way. The people must stop for a time asking or expecting bank discounts and accommodations—and whether or not they will exercise that forbearance the banks themselves must have the virtue and firmness to stop their discounts.

Duty demands this much of both—interest imperiously demands forbearance of the people.

When the banks suspended in May last they had a large circulation account, that is, notes in circulation, which they had not the means to pay off. Since then and in view of this fact, the called session of 1837 by what is called the "Relief Law" directed them—delicate and dangerous expedient—to issue five millions more of their notes. This has been done. What now are the means upon which the banks have to depend for resuming specie payments and putting an end to paper money? The Legislature have sent seven million five hundred thousand dollars more of the State stock into the market. This amount may be realized if purchasers can be found. But what if this stock should not be sold, what then? What have the banks to depend upon after that? Upon nothing whatever but the debts due to them from the people, and by far the greater portion of this suspended until April and May 1839 or 1840. Can we ask, can the banks under such circumstances go on discounting—issuing more promises to pay—increasing our paper money, with any regard to their own credit and integrity or the interest of the State? They cannot we repeat it, they cannot. They must stop—an end must be put to their issues of more paper, or utter discredit, if not ultimate prostration and bankruptcy, will be the consequence.

And the people must stop asking or expecting bank discounts and accommodations. We address ourselves not to their sense of duty—their patriotism—so much as to their interest and their fears. If this extensive system should blow up in bankruptcy—an effect which must be regarded as within the reach of causes now at work, because in honest truth it is so—if it should end we say in bankruptcy, upon whom is the burden to fall? Aye, think of that! Upon whom? Why upon you, yes upon you, let each one who reads this take it to himself. You the people of the State of Alabama who have solemnly pledged the faith, credit and

resources of the State to make good to the lenders, the money which you have borrowed—a pledge which if called upon to redeem, we should as soon expect to see your fair country swallowed up, and annihilated from among the nations, as to see you shrink from that pledge is, and must be considered as good as so much gold and silver to your creditors, because you can, you must, and you will, if ever called upon by a stern necessity, make it so. Then remember it is upon you that the burden would fall. And consider what the banks have done for you already. They extended your debts one, two, and three years, and loaned you besides five millions of dollars on one, two, and three years time. By this means they have plunged themselves deeply in debt. You must consider that the banks are in debt for every note they have out—they have promised in the face to pay them—and they will have to pay them some time or other or become insolvent and bankrupt. Would you go to a neighbor to borrow money, that you knew to have a vast amount of his promissory notes out which he could not pay? And, if he were to lend you—not money—but more of his notes under such circumstances, would you regard him as a safe and prudent man? Your banks—although you may not be accustomed to regard the matter in that light, stand precisely in the condition of that neighbor. They have some million of notes out which they cannot pay—they are in debt to that amount and have not the means to discharge it; in cash we mean in gold and silver the only true cash or money known on the face of the earth and among all nations. To issue more promises to pay—more debt in fact, is not paying a debt remember.

We are pleased to observe by a resolution of the Board which is exposed to public view in the banking-house, that the bank of the State of Alabama will not discount any note or bill the proceeds of which are intended to be applied to the payment of the first instalment upon extension paper. This is right; and they should be vigilant to detect operations of this sort. If debtors will not or cannot raise twenty-five per cent of a debt upon which they have received three years credit, it is full time the banks were looking after the whole claim. We hope all the branches will surely act upon similar principles with the State Bank in the particular above alluded to.

But let it not be supposed that we consider this much as sufficient for the emergency. By no means. It is only the first in the series of measures which the banks will have to adopt, and adhere to, if they mean to save themselves and the country from the evils of a protracted paper money—already depreciated—and still by every breath and whisper liable to further and further depreciation. For years to come—as we apprehend—the banks if they mean to save themselves, will have to curtail—curtail—curtail—and the people will have to pay up—pay up—pay up. These few words are their respective duties as well as their mutual interests, and we trust they will respectively act them out. If hardships must come, better individual distress than national discredit and bankruptcy.—Flag of the Union.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The exercises of this Institution were resumed on Monday the 5th inst. Owing to the discontinuance of the Preparatory School, and the limit placed by the Board of Trustees on the admission of irregular students, the number are small—between 30 and 35. The classes, we learn have been formed, and have entered vigorously on their respective courses of study.

The officers of instruction, are, President MANLY, Professors Brumby, Pratt, Stafford and Barnard; and Tutors A. V. Brumby and J. Pearson. Of these all except Professors Pratt and Barnard are at their stations. Prof. Pratt, after assisting to organize the College, has returned to his residence to make arrangements for the earliest removal of which his affairs will admit. In the mean time, all the duties of his department have been distributed among the officers present, by common consent, and are all regularly discharged. Prof. Barnard, was expected at the commencement of the session. It is not known what circumstances detain him. His own immediate duties, being with the two higher classes, the Seniors are filling out the time they should devote to his department, (Mathematics, &c.) in important studies of another department. The Juniors alone are at present, unprovided for in that department. Should his arrival be further unexpectedly delayed, it is understood that an arrangement is practicable, and will be made, by which the whole of his duties will be discharged by Mr. A. V. Brumby, Tutor in that department, one of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

The numbers are small, but this circumstance, while it detracts nothing from the amount of labor required of the officers, nor from the intrinsic value of their instruction, favors the establishment of a good moral

Editors of the Republican:—The ice broke here yesterday; the river is still choked below. The steamer Glasgow has fallen down with the ice about 5 miles, sustaining no injury. She is yet ice bound, in the main current. The Clyde came down this morn-

POETRY.

LOCHABER NO MORE!

There are few, we believe who are aware that the exquisitely beautiful and touching ballad of the Earl of Derwentwater, who fell a victim to his zeal in the cause of the rebellion of 1715. The avowed object of that rebellion—as is well known to every reader of English history—was the establishment of the son of James the Second, (commonly called the pretender,) on the throne of England. For there were many of the most powerful and influential of the Scottish nobility, inflexibly opposed to that change in the order of succession which excluded the line of the Stuarts. Louis the Fourteenth, (who strenuously promoted the views of the malcontents) immediately on the death of Queen Anne despatched the pretender to Scotland, where, with the powerful assistance of his adherents in that kingdom, he was crowned at Perth. The rebellion, however, was ill concerted, and, in a short time, completely failed. Many of the rebels assembled at Preston, were compelled by superior numbers, to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion.

Among them were the Earls of Derwentwater and Nithsdale, the latter of whom escaped from prison through the ingenious stratagem of his young and devoted wife, while the former was executed on Tower Hill. Thus fell the chief of the noble house of Derwentwater, at the age of only twenty-eight years, leaving a young and beautiful widow and two infant children to lament his early and melancholy doom.

The tender and heroic lines to which we have alluded, were composed by the Earl and addressed to his lady on the eve of his departure to join the rebels. Farewell to Lochaber, and farewell my Jean, Where heartsome with three I have many days been; For Lochaber no more, Lochaber no more, We'll maybe return to Lochaber no more; These tears that I shed, they are all for my dear, And not for the dangers attending on war; Though borne on ocean seas to a far bloody shore, Maybe I'll return to Lochaber no more.

Though hurricanes raise and raise every wind, They'll never make a tempest like that in my mind, Though loudest of thunder on louder waves roar, There's nothing like leaving my love on the shore. To leave thee behind me, my heart is so pained, By ease that, a glorious name can be gained, And beauty and love's the reward of the brave, And I must deserve it before I can crave.

Then glory, my Jean, maun plead my excuse, Since honor commands me, how can I refuse, Without it I ne'er can have merit for thee, And without thy favor I'd better not be— I gae them, my lass, to win honor and fame, And if I should lack to come gloriously came, A heart I'll bring to thee with love running o'er, And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more.

This ballad has received an enthusiastic encomium from the glowing pen of the author of *Conjuror*, in that most eloquent of his imaginary productions. The air to which it is sung is said to be inexpressibly soft and plaintive, and in the weary hours of the Caldonian exile's heart, wherever he may wander, it never fails to recall to his pensive and tearful recollection the beeching braes and brawling burns of the home he may visit no more.

"O the exile's heart hath weary hours!"

[From the Blackwood's Magazine.]
THE BATTLE OF EYLAU.

The partial encounters which preceded this great battle, showed that Napoleon was contending with a new enemy. His course through the Italian campaigns, had been one of unrivalled superiority.—His encounters with the troops of Austria, had only augmented the number of victories. The Prussian army, with the highest military reputation of Europe, had fallen at a blow. It would perhaps be unfair to charge the men of those countries with deficiency of nerve, but nothing can be clearer than that the Russians encountered Napoleon in a different spirit, as with a different success. In the Russian war, we see no battle by mere manoeuvre, no disgraceful flight at the first sight of an enemy on the flank, no columns of prisoners carried off, no capitulations of armies no scandalous surrender of towns even no cannon captured; but where they sunk in morasses in the dreadful winter marches of the troops, and no banners taken but where their defenders had fallen on the field.

"Never," says Mr. Alison, "in the history of war, did two armies pass a night under more awful and impressive circumstances, than the rival hosts who now lay, without tent or covering, on the field of Eylau. The close vicinity of the two armies, the vast multitude assembled in so narrow a space, intent only on mutual destruction; the vital interests to the lives and fortune of all which were at stake; the wintry wilderness of the scene, cheered only by the watch-fires which threw a partial glow on the snow-clad heights around; the shivering groups who in either army lay round the blazing fires, chilled by girdles of impervious ice; the stern resolution of the soldiers in the array, and the enthusiastic ardor of those in the latter, the liberty of Europe now fought to the issue of one dread combat; the efforts of Russia and of France dependent on the efforts of the mightiest armament that ever had yet sent forth, all contributed to impress a feeling of extraordinary solemnity which reached the most inconsiderate, oppressed the mind with a feeling of anxious thought, and kept unclosed many a weary eyelid in both camps, notwithstanding the extraordinary fatigues of the preceding days. But no sooner did the dawn break and the quick rattle of musketry from the posts commence, than those gloomy premonitions were dispelled, and all arose in their icy beds with no other feelings but those of joyous confidence and military ardor.

The battle began at day-light, on the 8th of February, in the midst of a snow-storm. An early hour of the day, Augereau's army of 16,000 men, was enveloped in the Russian masses, and with the exception of 300, totally destroyed. Napoleon himself was in the utmost hazard of being taken a

prisoner. He had slept at Eylau on the night before, and was now in the church-yard, where the crash of the enemy's balls on the steeple showed how nearly danger was approaching. Presently one of the Russian divisions, following rapidly after the fugitives, entered Eylau by the Western street, and charged, with loud hurrahs, to the foot of the mound where the Emperor was placed with a battery of the Imperial Guard, and his personal effort of a hundred men had a regiment of horse been at hand to support the attack, Napoleon must have been made prisoner: for though the last reserve, consisting of six battalions of the old guard, were at a short distance, he might have been enveloped before they could get up the rescue. The fate of Europe then hung by a thread, but in that terrible moment, the Emperor's presence of mind did not forsake him; he instantly ordered his little body-guard, hardly more than a company, to form a line, in order to check the enemy's advance, and despatched orders to the old guard to attack the column on one flank, while a brigade of Murat's horse charged it on the other. The Russians, disordered by success, and ignorant of the inestimable prize which was almost within their grasp, were arrested by the firm countenances of the little band of horses who formed Napoleon's last resource; and before they could reform their ranks for a regular conflict, the enemy were upon them on either flank, and almost the whole division was cut to pieces on the spot.

This dreadful slaughter continued throughout the day, the Russians and the French alternately repulsing each other, both sides fighting with the most desperate intrepidity, and at every charge, leaving the ground covered with carnage. Toward evening, the Prussians, under Lestocq, advanced against the division of Friant. The French were driven before them. Marshal Davoust vainly attempted to withstand the torrent. "Here," he cried, "is the place where the brave should find a glorious death; the cowards will perish in the deserts of Siberia." Still the French were driven on, with the loss of 3,000 men, and the whole Russian line were pressing on to victory, when the rapid night of the North fell, and the battle was at an end.

This was the first heavy blow which Napoleon had yet received in the European war. He had on before been on the point of ruin, but it was in Syria, and a British officer had the honor of making the conqueror of Italy recoil. It is now unquestionable that at Eylau he was defeated. At ten at night he gave orders for his artillery and baggage to retire to the rear, and the advanced post to retreat. He was on the point of being disgraced in the eyes of Europe, when he was saved by the indecision of the Russian general. A council of war was held by the Russian leaders on horseback, to decide on their future course. Count Osterman Tolstoy, the second in command, with Gens. Knorring and Lestocq, urged strongly that retreat was not to be thought of; that Napoleon was beaten in a pitched battle; that whichever army gained ground would be reputed the victor, and that the true policy was to throw their whole force upon him without delay.—But Benningsen, unluckily satisfied with his triumph, past the vigor of youth, unacquainted with the enormous losses of the French army, and exhausted by having been thirty-six hours on horseback, directed the march on Konigsberg.

We have already spoken of Mr. Alison as exhibiting admirable ability in description; that ability which, instinctively seizing on all the master features of a great scene, breathes life into all its details, and without wasting a word, brings the whole picture, vast, terrible, and tragic as it is, before the eye. This was the merit of Tacitus and Thucydides, and we know few passages more impressive than the brief sketch of the catastrophe of Eylau.

"Such was the terrible battle of Eylau fought in the depth of winter, amidst ice and snow, under circumstances of unexampled horror; the most bloody, and obstinately contested that has yet occurred during the war; and in which, if Napoleon did not sustain a positive defeat, he underwent a disaster which well nigh proved his ruin. The loss on both sides was immense, and never, in modern times, had a field of battle been strewn with such multitudes of slain. On the side of the Russians, twenty-five thousand fallen, of whom, about seven thousand were already no more. On that of the French, upwards of thirty thousand were killed or wounded, and nearly ten thousand had left their colors, under pretence of attending to the wounded, and did not make their appearance for several days afterwards. The other trophies of victory were nearly equally balanced; the Russians had to boast of the unusual spectacle of twelve eagles taken from their antagonists; while they had made spoil of sixteen of the Russians guns and fourteen standards. Hardly any prisoners were made on either side, during the action; but six thousand of the wounded, most of them in a hopeless state, were left on the field of battle, and fell into the hands of the French.

"Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following day. About fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood. The wounded were for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the

action, & the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries which spread grape at half-musket shot through their ranks. Though streached on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of an arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water; or assistance to extricate the wounded men from beneath the heaps of slain, or load of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amidst the stifled groans of the wounded.

Subdued by the loss of blood, tamed by cold, exhausted by hunger, the foemen lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cossack was to be seen beside the Italian; the gay vino-dresser, from the banks of the Garonne, lay athwart the stern peasant from the plains of the Ukraine. The extremity of suffering had extinguished alike the fiercest and most generous passions. After his usual custom, Napoleon, in the afternoon, rode through this dreadful field, accompanied by his general staff, while the still burning piles of Serpallen and Saussgard sent volumes of black smoke over the scene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard; the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of suffering, or the groans of woe. It is this moment which the genius of Le Gros has selected for the finest and most inspired painting that exists of the Emperor, in that immortal work, which amidst the false taste and artificial sentiments of Parisian society, has revived the severe simplicity and chastened feeling of ancient art.

MALBRONE BRIGGS, a celebrated counterfeiter, died lately of apoplexy in the Massachusetts State prison. For twenty or thirty years preceding his last commitment to the State prison in 1831, he was constantly engaged in contentions of a civil or criminal character. Out of eight sons who arrived at years of manhood, seven have been tenants of the state prison, and his wife and one or more of his daughters have been confined in the county prison for connivance or participation in his plans of iniquity. There is a striking example of the dreadful influence of bad examples in the heads of families. The sons and daughters even followed in the way of transgression which their father had trodden before them and were also participants in the same ignominy and punishments which his transgressions of the laws had brought before him.

The Grateful Sailor.—A few weeks since the following scene was witnessed at a Sunday school taught in a small building in Schuylkill Front, near Arch-st, Philadelphia, which has been long occupied as a place for gratuitous religious instruction.

After the conclusion of the exercises, a sailor belonging to the navy, who had appeared to stroll in accidentally, asked permission to say a few words, which being granted, he stated that twenty-one years ago he had been taught to read in that room, and as he remembered to have heard at that time that it required some money to supply the school with books and for other necessary expenses, he wished to present three dollars, which he at once paid. He further stated, that as he was about to leave the country with the exploring expedition with the prospect of being absent at least three years, he would leave an order by which the school would receive fifty cents every month as long as he was away.

This is a noble contribution, and a better reward to the teachers of that sailor than if they had received large salaries for their services.—How many of those who are under obligations to Sunday schools remember them with such sincere gratitude.

POPULAR EDUCATION INSURED.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree, That no person, male or female, shall be married, who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account. It is to be wished that some of our Republican law-givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a half yearly dividend *twelve and a half per cent.* The extraordinary profits of this company are derived from a regular and permanent source—the transportation of anthracite coal to the Philadelphia market. The quantity which passed through the canal during the year 1837 was about five hundred thousand tons. The present price of the stock is about three and a half times above its paper value.—*Louisville Adv.*

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

DOCTOR WILLIAMSON.
HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Jackson County, Ala., tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.
Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 13, 1837.
We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patten, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clerk C. a. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For sale at this office.

CASTINGS,
CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY,
December 21, 1837.—4f.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDIE, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above notice and forward their account to this Office for collection.
B. B. THOMPSON, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be supplied with the best liquors, and his Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Arbacoocha Town Lots for sale.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men If taken at the flood leads on to fortune."
On Monday the 28th, day of May next, there will be offered for sale at the Gold mines, in Randolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of Arbacoocha. This town is located about the center of the county in which Gold is found in the greatest abundance. The mines are of recent discovery, and so far, prove to be the most rich, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S. The village has been located with a view to its being the seat of justice eventually for Randolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the surrounding country. This sale will afford to those wishing to make investments, the cheapest basis for a fortune that can offer again in many years.
The lots will be sold upon one two & three years credit the purchaser giving bond & security.
JOHN GOODIN & Co.
Arbacoocha March 2 1838.—3f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known, some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceivable, and one 2 year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.
Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
March 1st 1838. 3f.

Administrator's Sale.
There will be sold at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday the 17th March, 1838, the personal property of James Skinner, dec. among which are some Medicines and Surgical Instruments, household furniture &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.
CLAUDE SKINNER, Adm.
Feb. 24, 1838. 3f.

Leftwich & Roberts, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.
J. T. LEFTWICH, C. M. ROBERTS.
March 5th 1838.—6f.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!
1ST: Company of Benton Rangers, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 31st of March, armed and equipped as the Law directs.
By Order of Capt. T. B. HILLIN.

NOTICE.
I have on hand several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2f.
WM. OREAR.

JOB PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.
G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING permanently settled himself in Exandria, Benton County, Alabama, his friends and the public generally, that he issues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with two Journeymen from the Northern States (first rate workmen), he pledges himself to those who may favor him with their patronage, to be assured of having any work performed by him done at short notice and in the most desirable style, superior to anything he has heretofore done.
The above Fashions are received three times a year.
N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

500 Laborers Wanted, at ARBACOOCHA GOLD MINES.
dolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by
JOHN GOODIN
25, 1838.—7f.

MATTHEW J. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Having located himself in Cherokee County, will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by his able attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—4f.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers the best Farming land in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity of land will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Corn and Cattle.
Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road at the Big Spring on Land Fort, in Russell Co. Alabama.
THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4f.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—4-6f.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
This academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson, on the first Monday of March, next, usual term of tuition.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—3f.

Notice.
To the Public Generally.
I HAVE recently opened a **House of Public Entertainment** in this place, (Sockapety), for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.
WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.
Sockapety, February 8, 1838.—2m.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, and Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—6f.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6f.

Administrators Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—6f.

Gee & Standefer, WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Gunter's Landing, Marshall County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by steamers Guide & Harkaway, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among which are the following:
30 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky.
14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
15 do do do Gin.
5 Sweet Wine.
20 Casks Cheese.
24 Cans. Baltimore Oysters.
6 Bbls. Crackers.
6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
12 Bags Salt.
They invite their friends and purchasers to give them a call; they will sell low or on four months time, for paper payable March 1st, 1838.—2m.

BLANK ATTACHMENT
For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1838.

Whole No. 63

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following remarkable case of murder and conviction of an innocent person, as illustrating the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. The Journal also employs it as an argument against capital punishment.

A negro, who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor honest laundress in Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers; and it was said that she had saved a little money, which induced the wretch to conceive the design of murdering her, and taking her property. She was a widow, and lived in an humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro, who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favorable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly he climbed to the apartment of the laundress, whom he murdered; not until after a very severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt.

In the mean time the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him, when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom, having seen the murderer then disengaged himself from the grasp of the nephew, and succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and even afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had suddenly flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle had besmeared the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim, and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbors to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt.

He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor, not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last, his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed no other than Satan.

The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America, with his little booty; but after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death bed he confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.

EXECUTION OF ANNE BULLEN.—In Housaie's Memoirs, a little circumstance is recorded concerning the decapitation of the unfortunate Anne Bullen, which illustrates an observation of Hume. Our historian notices that her executioner was a Frenchman of Calais, who was supposed to have uncommon skill; it is probable that the following incident might have been preserved by tradition in France, from the executioner himself. Anne Bullen, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes covered with a bandage, she had no fear of death. All that the divine who assisted at her execution could obtain from her, was that she would shut her eyes. But as she was opening them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their tender and mild glances; fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behold the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at his right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drawing the attention of Anne, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled by this artifice to strike the fatal blow without being disarmed, by that pride of affecting resignation which shone in the eyes of the lovely Anne Bullen.

Recollections of Royalty.

From the National Intelligencer. "The lover of the Literature of the olden time is continually called upon to add his testimony to the truth of Solomon's adage, that 'there is nothing new beneath the sun.' That fanciful exhibition of mirth and vindictiveness, tarring and feathering, has been supposed to have had its origin among us; but a rare and venerable volume de-

prives us of that honor. In turning over old Holinshead's Chronicles to day, in the Congress Library, a collection, by the way, rich in this kind of literature, we lighted upon the following: "The King [Richard Coeur de Lion] also made certain ordinances to be observed among the seamen."

Of these the 6th is as follows: "That if any man were taken in theft or pickpocket, and thereof convicted, he should have his head pulled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he might thereby be known for a thief; and at the next arrival of the ships to any land, that he be put forth of the company to seek his adventure, without all hopes of return to his fellows."

The 3d of these ordinances is as follows. "If any man should be convicted, by lawful witness, that he drew a knife or other weapon to strike any other, or chanced by striking at any man to draw blood of him, that was smitten, he should lose his hand."

In this age of the dirk and the Bowie knife, might not legislation take a hint from the above?

From the Millersville Standard.

We received a few days since, the following communication from one of the officers attached to Gen. Nelson's brigade of Georgia volunteers, from which it appears that the Seminoles have at last found a body of men who are too hard for them.

"GEORGIA BRIGADE."

"In the woods—Head Quarters.
February 8, 1838."

"Dear Sir—Since I wrote to you last, several things of importance have transpired."

"I informed you in my last communication, that we had taken a number of prisoners; but were unable to gain any information from them, for want of an interpreter. Since that time, one has arrived from Tampa Bay; and on our reaching the Enutla Hanimock, his services were put in requisition. Several of the enemy appeared on the edge of the hammock, with a white flag, he returned and stated that Tigertail and several other chiefs were there, with a large number of Indians, and wished to have a big talk with us—upon the receipt of which information, the brigade was formed, and several other officers and myself went forward about half way and halted. In a few minutes, eight Indians emerged from the hammock, and approached us. One had on his head a full costume: the balance had nothing remarkable about them, except that they were all fine looking men. On they came, in single file the white helmet leading the way, until they approached us within about ten paces, when an officer stepped forward and extended his hand, which was taken by their leader, who, I learned from the interpreter, was the celebrated Tigertail. Holatocha followed next, and after shaking hands, we sat down on the grass in a circle.

"One of the Chiefs, whose name I forgot, produced a pipe and lit it, and passed it to Tigertail, who, after taking a few whiffs, passed it to our Colonel; from him to Holatocha, from him to me, and so on alternately, from white man to Indian, until it went around. After some time had elapsed, and finding the Indians were not disposed to open the conversation, I desired the interpreter to say to them, that if they had any propositions to make, we were ready to hear them; that I was instructed to say to them, by our General, that he hoped they would come in without any fighting, and bring their families; and if they would, they should be treated well, and sent to their homes across the big water, which their great father had provided for them—that if they concluded to come in, they must do so that evening, as they had kept bad faith heretofore, and therefore, they could not be trusted—and lastly, if they did not agree to these conditions, he would march his troops upon them immediately. After the delivery of which, Tigertail rose and addressed the circle.

"I took down his speech as interpreted to me, and here give it to you in full:

"Chiefs of the pale faces! when I used to talk to you before, I called you brothers. I even lived among you before the war commenced. I am a Tallahassee. I therefore staid in the land where rests the bones of my fathers—even on the spot where your big Council House is built, and your town, which is named to my people. But when you sought to drive back my tribe across the big waters, among the bad Indians, I went back to them, I gathered my people around me, & said to them to die on the land which the Great Spirit had given them. For two years we have fought the whites, and but few of warriors have been killed, until you Georgians came, since which time we have had no peace.

"Why have you come here? Did not your great chief give you a big talk before you left? Did he not tell you he was no fighting man, and that he did not wish you to go to war—that he would not give you money to buy you meat, or bread, if you went? Did not many of your head men in your big council tell you not to come, and offer you money if you would go back home? Why did you not do it? We do not want to fight

you, for you follow us into the hammocks, and wade through mud and water on our trail, and shoot our people, and give us no rest. We are safe from you in no hiding place. We are tired of fighting you, and hope you will listen to the words of your great chief, and go home and disturb us no more.

"I then desired the interpreter to say to him, that although our great chief was not a fighting man, still there were other chiefs who were, by whom we would be governed, and fight them until they surrendered—that although our chief would not give us meat or bread, we had got along without his assistance, and that we now had plenty—and finally, that we would not go back home as he had advised; but still continue to kill his men and take his women and children prisoners.

"He then rose again, and addressed us:

"Chiefs of the pale faces! If such is your determination, I can hold no further talk with you. This much, I will say: I will send a talk to my friends in Georgia, and tell them to heap abuse, calumny and slander upon you while you remain here."

"Here he was interrupted by one of our fiery young officers, who remarked if they do heap calumny and abuse upon us while we are here, we will disprove it by our own actions which the world will know; and after we get home, if they continue it, we will chastise them personally.

"During this harangue, Tigertail listened with all the gravity of an Indian; and at the close made the following reply:

"I know that your actions will disprove their assertions; but if they even live for a moment, which they must do if you are not there, it will be some gratification to your enemies. You had better return to your homes, and stop those who are disposed to slander you in your absence, and leave me and my tribe to live in peace."

"The interpreter was then instructed to say to him, that we would listen no longer, & if he did not give up immediately, we would march upon him; upon this information, he raised a whoop and broke for the hammock, followed by the rest. We then charged and fought the battle of the Enutla Hanimock, the description of which I will give you in my next. Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant."

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from the steamer James Adams (says the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst.) from Indian river (Florida) that further cessations of hostilities, to continue for 5 days to allow the Indians to come in, had been agreed to by Gen. Jesup, which had not expired at the last accounts from the army.

Some further particulars of the melancholy fate of the late Dr. Leitner, have been communicated to us. Information had reached St. Augustine that Dr. L. was taken alive by the Indians, but very severely wounded; they came to the determination to preserve his life in order to avail themselves of his professional services and therefore provided a litter for him and carried him with them about 30 miles, taking the greatest care to make his situation as comfortable as possible. After they had proceeded this distance however, a young Indian who had lost a brother in the battle with Col. Taylor's command, rushed upon Dr. Leitner, as he lay on a blanket, and sending up a hellish yell shot him dead with his rifle.

Courier.

We learn from a Congressional document received from the Hon. B. C. Howard that the following are the present Deposit Bank's and the amounts on Deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, in cash by the last returns, which were made on the 25th of November, 1837, with the exception of the Bank of Missouri, on the 18th of November, and the Insurance Bank of Columbus, to which we find no date.

Welumpka Argus.

People's Bank Bangor, Me.	\$ 8,526.76.
Brooklyn Bank, L. I. N. Y.	\$4,151.35
Planters Bank of Georgia	29,375.00
Insurance Bank of Columbus, Ga.	20,465.48
Louisville Savings Institution	197,382.79
Bank of the State of Missouri	197,382.79

In another table we find the following amounts at the dates given which will show a manifest reduction within very short periods.

People's Bank	Nov. 1 \$ 12,646.76
Brooklyn Bank	Nov. 30 83,816.55
Planters Bank	Oct. 31 62,152.06
Insurance Bank	Aug. 21 5,044.00
Louisville Institution	Oct. 25 37,363.01
Bank of Missouri	Oct. 25 240,665.20.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Guayaquil, 24th November:—

"The war between Chili and Peru is still pending. The expedition which sailed from

Valparaiso, consisted of 16 men of war and 18 transports. The land forces, 3500 strong landed at Quilca, and marched thence to Arquipa. General Santa Cruz was uniting his forces to attack them and it was supposed a battle would take place soon. Santa Cruz would have about 5000 men. He has some good officers in his army, among whom are General Brown and Lopez."

Among the business before Congress, we notice that Mr. Clay of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported to the Senate, the following bill: which was read and passed to a second reading on the 1st inst. The fund referred to in the bill has been accumulating for nearly 19 years, and we understand, amounts at this time to about 226,000 dollars, and not a dollar of it has yet been applied to the benefit of Alabama. The passage of this bill through both branches of Congress in our estimation, greatly to be desired. It would doubtless insure a speedy completion of the railroad now in progress between Selma and the Tennessee river, and thus open a direct communication between North Alabama and Mobile. Aside from the great commercial advantages to be derived, it would cement more closely the extreme limits of our State, the inhabitants of which are comparatively strangers to each other, and separated by barriers which can alone be overcome by rail roads. We have before us a report made by Mr. Dexter, the Engineer, from which we will give extracts in a future number, showing the importance of the Selma and Tennessee rail road.—Democrat.

A BILL.

To relinquish to the State of Alabama the two per cent fund, reserved by the act for her admission into the Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands, sold by the United States, in the State of Alabama, since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and reserved by the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," for the making of a road or roads leading to the said State, be and the same is hereby relinquished to the said State of Alabama, payable immediately, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue: provided, That, the Legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent fund shall be faithfully applied to the construction of a rail road, to connect with the Tennessee river with the bay of Mobile, or its navigable waters.

"After the resumption of specie payments the bank will, we understand of course close the account of the late bank, and cease to issue the old notes—unless Congress passes any law prohibiting it. But if Congress passes any law prohibiting the bank from issuing these notes, we take it for granted that the bank will continue to issue them—at least we hope so—if for no other reason, for this—because we wish to ascertain whether the Congress of the United States, after passing a Sub-Treasury law, can proceed to break down all the State banks, by prescribing what they shall or shall not issue.

"The foregoing from the 'United States Gazette,' one of Biddle's special organs, is about as pretty a specimen of naked impudence as we have met with in a long time. It is the conclusion of some remarks on Mr. Grundy's bill making the issue of the 'resurrection notes,' a penal offence, and we defy whig insouciance to go beyond the bold and lawless threat. It is thus the bank despot and his servile presses show their respect for the laws of the land and laugh the legitimate powers of Congress to defiance.—Balt. Rep.

MR DUNCAN OF OHIO.—Our thanks are again due to this distinguished member of Congress for holding up, in his proper character, before the House of Representatives & the people of this nation, that infamous libeller, Matthew L. Davis of New York, better known by the appropriate appellation of the "Spy in Washington." For years, this gray headed defamer, has spent his winters in Washington, slandering the democratic members of Congress—detailing the scandal of tap rooms and brothels as authentic information—intruding himself into the society of gentlemen—playing the part of an eavesdropper, and venting forth daily, for the polluted columns of the Courier and Enquirer—a fit receptacle for such matter—the most scurrilous falsehood and slanderous abuse of men who would hold themselves degraded by speaking to him. But it seems he has at length become a nuisance too foul longer to be tolerated. Having made a direct charge of corruption against a member of Congress, upon a motion for investigation in the House of Representatives, Mr. Duncan was opposed, on account of the worthless and infamous character of the individual from whom it came—he characterised Mr.

Davis, as so "morally depraved and so degraded in the estimation of every honorable and high minded man, that he is literally incapable of the crime of slander." Harsh as these epithets may sound, they are justly applicable to the "Spy in Washington," the defamer of Jefferson, and the pimp of Aaron Burr.—Flag of the Union.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Whigs are ready for any sort of "investigations" except Bank investigations. Give us the name of the Foreign Minister who sent a copy of Gornstiza's pamphlet to the Secretary of State, says Mr. Adams. Let us have the whole story about the member of Congress, who the "Spy in Washington" says wanted to be bribed, says Mr. Wise. Let us have an investigation of every thing, but the Banks, say the whole Whig party. The cry is still for names! names! the names of every body, except of those who get discounts from the Banks. It is so foolish to call for these names—it would be so destructive to give the names of Bank Directors, and Bank favorites, who fatten on Bank facilities. We suspect the Stockholders in the New Orleans Banks, made the discovery of the real Bank "destructives," when it was found upon investigation—a real bona-fide investigation, that twenty-nine Directors had been accommodated—that is the word—with something over seven millions of dollars. And there has been no over-speculation, no Bank credit, extravagance, "no nothing," but honest enterprise! Not at all.

The Indian prisoners, who have, for some time past, been in confinement at Fort Moultrie, are to leave this day, if the wind is favorable for New-Orleans, on their way to the far West, in the brig Homer, Capt. Nunn. The Chiefs were embarked yesterday, the others will go on board this morning. Lieut. Reynolds, of the U. S. Marines, will have them in charge.—Charleston Courier.

"**Awful Conflagration.**"—A heap of Shinn Plasters, to the amount of \$20,000, has been burnt at Baltimore. Peace to their ashes.

From information received by us, by means of a letter and passenger arrived on board the brig Opolousas from Vera Cruz, it seems certain that the Mexican squadron which left that port, was not destined to blockade the harbors of Texas, but simply to repair to Matamoros, with some specie and provisions for the Mexican government troops.

Our old friend and fellow-citizens, Dr. ASHLEY SMITH, Surgeon-general of the Texian army, arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Washington city, under orders from Mexican Government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the country is very quiet and the highest state of prosperity.—He contradicts the rumor that General Houston's popularity is on the decline.

We are also informed by Dr. S. that General Lamar, (formerly a distinguished member of the State Rights Party in this country), was the only candidate for the Presidency at the time he left—and that he did not anticipate any opposition to him. General Rusk, Felix Houston and Johnson, will not be candidates.

General Johnson, the commander of the army, Col. Hockley, &c. left the seat of Government for the head quarters at Mercer's Ferry, on the Colorado, a few days before Dr. Smith.—West. Carolinian.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Bulletin.]

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 25, 1838.

Disgraceful.—On Friday last, the President was stopped in the streets, on a public square, while in the street conversing with his friends, by Col. Wm. S. Rusk, or, late Secretary of Navy, and D. T. Weymouth, late Commissary General of Subsistence. Col. W. S. Fisher, who was spokesman—a known enemy of the President, walked up to him (while the other named persons ranged themselves with the President in the centre, both in an angry manner) and spoke to him. The President, who you know is remarkable for his politeness, received the gentleman in his politest manner. Fisher then asked him to repeat or retract certain expressions made relative to him, to Col. D. T. Weymouth: the President refused to notice it: he then requested to know if he held himself responsible for his expressions and actions: the President replied, that for official act he was responsible to the people—his constituents, but for his personal acts he was personally responsible. Fisher then requested to know, if he, Gen. Houston, would, receive a note from him, in which the President replied he would. Here the scene ended. I have no doubt it was their intention to attack him, but were awed by his coolness, and perhaps they felt not quite sure, but what they would catch a Tartar. In an hour or two after their meeting, a

challenge was handed to the President from Col. W. S. Fisher. The President immediately referred it to his servant-boy Tom, who carelessly put in his pocket, informing the second, that he was then getting ready to start to Nacogdoches, and that he would think of the affair; at all events said he I shall give it the attention such a thing merits. Thus ended this disgraceful affair to all parties concerned, with the exception of Genl. Houston, who has with his usual tact, made the gentleman get the worst of the affair, as you will not doubt think. The President started for Nacogdoches on Saturday morning; report says he brings back a wife; of this however, I do not pretend to vouch.

There was to have been an affair of honor a few days since, between a Capt. Antiguan, and a Mr. Johnston, but the civil authority took hold of the gentlemen, and bound them to keep the peace. The Mayor of the city—F. Moore, Jr. seems determined to stop the custom, and the citizens generally, are disposed to co-operate with him. God speed him in his truly noble attempt.

BURR AND JEFFERSON.

Many of our readers are, no doubt, aware that the memoirs of AARON BURR have been published by MATTHEW L. DAVIS, in two volumes which are now before the public. From the imputations that have rested upon the name of AARON BURR since his arrest and trial for treason against the government—as well as the events of a long political life through which he had passed, this work was looked for with much interest, and was eagerly sought after and taken up on its first appearance. The first volume was given to an eager public,—but its contents were of the most unsatisfactory character. The expectations that had been raised, of gaining some light in relation to that dark spot which rested upon the character of the subject of these memoirs, were all dashed to the ground by a few pages of reference to it, which only served to render "confusion worse confounded." The whole volume was a studied eulogy upon the character of the deceased,—and it was plain to even the most superficial observer, that the impartiality and independence of the historian, were sunk in the character of the flatterer and sycophant. The second volume was looked for with curiosity which sought its gratification merely in witnessing the end of such a miserable beginning. That book has never yet fallen under our eye—but judging from the criticisms of the papers and reviews, it has failed to create sufficient favor to redeem its "illusory predecessor," or save the subject and biographer alike from public contempt and execration.

In the second volume the author in order to spice the work, and give it relish at least with the Federal party, has made a charge against Mr. Jefferson, of having compassed the election to the Presidency by a fraud of the most base character.—This infamous assertion did, indeed, operate as a redeeming quality in the quarter where intended,—for it was caught up by the Federal presses, and has gone the rounds of their columns, not omitting the veritable sheet in our own town. The Federalists have not had such a choice bit of slander for years, and they have literally "rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues." The democratic presses have treated the column with silent contempt,—or opposed to it a broad and total denial,—yet we who number ourselves among that class, who regard with veneration the name of the Apostle of American democracy, and are desirous of preserving his character from every unworthy aspersion, have felt an anxiety that the charge should be met and repelled by some one having access to the public documents, by which a lone it could be fully disproved. This has at length been done by the editors of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, at Washington city,—in a most clear and masterly manner.

The entire article would fill one side of our paper,—but the extracts we make below, present all the facts, as well as embrace the charge in the language of the libeller himself. We ask the attention of every reader to the extracts,—and while we rejoice that this base calumny has been so effectually wiped from the character of Thomas Jefferson, we shall note whether any of the Federal editors who have circulated it, will give the correction to their readers. The following is the extract from Davis' Life of Burr:

"The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The package of a State having been opened by the Vice President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was presiding officer.—On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman, a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this state. He says that Mr. Wells (a teller on the part of the Senate,) informed him that the envelope was blank; and that the return was not authenticated by the signature of the Electors, or any of them, either on the outside or inside of the envelope, or in any other manner;—that it merely stated on the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any other person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added, that he was very

undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was however suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers, except that the return was informal, that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would announce the nature of the informality from the chair; but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) rapidly declared that the votes of Georgia were four for Thomas Jefferson, and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then broke the seals, and handed to the tellers, the package from the next State. Mr. Wells observed, that as soon as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the state of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him of that which he (a federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson's decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had not been thus counted, it would have brought all the candidates into the House—and Mr. Pinckney among the number.—Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected President."

This is the charge presented in the language of the author. The Review meets it in the following clear, forcible and explicit manner.

"Here then, we have a narrative, minutely circumstantial, of the most serious crime ever laid to the charge of a public culprit,—and from deliberate testimony, Mr. Jefferson must be branded in the lists of Presidents, as an usurer and a cheat. Sixtus the Fifth placed the tiara on his brow by a bold manoeuvre of resolute ambition,—and the wondering historians of his time join in admiration at the successful energy of his conduct;—but the severe virtue of a republic could not screen even the most favorite character of her children from eternal infamy for such an act as this. How then shall the friends of Jefferson defend his character from an assault so fatal? The answer is simple indeed,—the entire superstructure, argument, inference, and all has not even the semblance of truth for its foundation. In no particular, or circumstance is the allegation of this historian true.—in the letter or the spirit. The votes of Georgia were authenticated by the signature of the electors, both on the outside and the inside of the letter,—and the minutest scrutiny cannot detect a signal discrepancy, or the omission of a formality prescribed by the wording of the law.

Let the reader compare the document itself (preserved in the archives of the Senate) with the description of it by Mr. Davis. The following is in all respects a literal copy.

GEORGIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Louisville, December 3, 1800.

List of voters and electors on behalf of the State of Georgia, authorized to vote for a President and a Vice President of the U. States, under the Constitution, and an act passed and approved March 1st, 1792, entitled, "An act relative to the election of a President and a Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in the case of vacancies in the offices, both of President and Vice President."

Gen. John Harrison, of Burke,
Dennis Smelt, of Richmond,
Henry Graybill, of Hancock,
David Blackshear, of Washington.

Certified to be a true list of the electors of Georgia, under the direction of the Legislature of that State.

Witness my hand, and the executive seal of the State at Louisville, the day and year above mentioned.

JAMES JACKSON, Governor,
Test—THOMAS JOHNSON, Secretary.

On the other side of the sheet (the 3d page,) the votes are given as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.	AARON BURR.
John Morrison.	John Morrison.
Dennis Smelt, M. D.	Den. Smelt, M. D.
Hen. Graybill.	Hen. Graybill.
Dd. Blackshear.	Dd. Blackshear.

The seal on the outside, still in good preservation, is of red wax, bearing an arm couple, with a scimitar drawn,—and the motto, "Fiat Justitia," and corresponds exactly with that in water, in the inside of the document. The duplicate copy is in all respects similar to the one examined.

The directions on the outside is as follows.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

We do certify the within to contain the votes of the electors, on behalf of the State of Georgia, for a President and V. President of the U. S.

JOHN MORRISON,
DENNIS SMELT,
HEN. GRAYBILL,
Dd. BLACKSHEAR.

The letter is post marked Dec. 3.

The charge and the refutation are both before the country,—and while there never was a base calumny uttered, than this put forth against the father of American democracy, there was never a more clear and perfect vindication than is here furnished from the public records. It is well that the biographer and eulogist of AARON BURR should stand before the country in the person of

MATTHEW L. DAVIS. Their names will go down together to public execration;—the one attained with the leprous spot of treason,—the other branded as the base and infamous calumniator of a great and good man, who has been gathered to his fathers,—but whose name will live whilst civil and political liberty have an abiding place upon the earth.

We are compelled, by the press of matter upon our columns, to close this article.—We cannot better do so, than by giving a short extract from the able and eloquent article of the Review:

"The devotion of Mr. Davis to Colonel Burr's interest then, excites surprise at his present hardihood. Even at that early period it was sufficient to gain for him the appellation of being his bosom friend," and "tool," in all the intrigues of which he was suspected, and his activity and zeal in furtherance of his patron's advancement to the Presidency was sufficiently prominent to procure him warm notice in the publications the design gave rise to. Mr. Jefferson's refusal to gratify his hopes of a lucrative office, in New York, and the gay young man's dashing pursuit of the President to the shades of Monticello, in quest of it, are personal episodes in the history of the period, which may be reviewed without stain from the disrespectful language in which they are recorded, as contemporary evidence that there was, at last one period of his life when the biographer of Burr did not think Jefferson quite so bad as he now represents him; and that his enmity to him originated in a sufficient cause."

"The obscurity of nearly forty years has settled upon these transactions.—Most of the actors in them, and all in whom they could have reanimated the bitterness of personal feeling, have passed from the stage of life, but their opinions went to form one of the settled results of history; and if Aaron Burr, in the full tide and triumph of his popularity, under the most favorable circumstances for exercising his great talents and commanding influence, fell from his proud position, irrevocably prostrate from the withering effects of a free and fearless discussion, the hope is vain, indeed, at this distance of time, and with such materials, to wash the Ethiop white, and to make the public believe that one of the greatest of American statesmen forged his claim to the proud confidence of his cotemporaries, and should now be stripped of all title to the grateful remembrance of his country."

TACTICS OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The Chicago Democrat, in its good nature, calls a new instance of the habitual deception of the Opposition, "a good joke." It says:

"A GOOD JOKE.—A Michigan Whig-paper publishes the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama in favor of the settlers, and eulogizes it as the speech of Henry Clay. Gov. Clay is a Democrat, and has done as much to defend the settlers from the outrageous calumnies of Henry Clay as any man in the U. States Senate, if we except Messrs. Walker and Benton."

This reversal of the part really performed by Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, in ascribing to him the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama, could scarcely be an innocent mistake. Mr. Clay of Alabama—the first denouncing the settlers in unmeasured terms—the latter defending them in strong language, supported by stronger facts and arguments, and pointing to the Senator from Kentucky as their assailant. How then could the speech of the Alabama Senator, boldly attacking Mr. Clay of Kentucky, as the antagonist of the settlers, be mistaken for the Kentucky Senator's speech? It is impossible. The trick of the Federal press of Michigan is but another sample of WEBSTER Whiggery in the Senate FLETCHER Whiggery in the House.

This mistake of a name, contrived by Mr. Clay's partisans to rid him of the odium of his hostility to settlers in the new States, put us in mind of a similar expedient once resorted to in Kentucky by the opponents of Green Clay. (when he was a candidate for Governor) to throw on him the hatred which his cousin Henry Clay had justly incurred among the Green River settlers for his opposition to them in the State Legislature: This weaker section of Kentucky, settled under the head-right system, petitioned the Legislature from year to year for time to pay up, by instalment, for the land they had purchased from the State. Mr. H. Clay, with his characteristic hostility to the poor—cultivators, whose interest may be brought in competition with richer and more powerful sections of the country—made bitter and unrelenting war upon the Green River settlers from year to year. His name became hateful in all that quarter of the State, inasmuch that when Green Clay became a candidate for Governor of the State, to exempt himself from the odium of it, or the suspicion that he entertained the feelings of his relative, he made a publication declaring that Green Clay, the candidate for Governor, was not Henry Clay, the enemy of the settlers.—GLOBE.

The attempt of the Canadian "Patriots" has proved entirely abortive. They had one skirmish with the British troops, and were defeated with the loss of something like 30

killed. Having retreated into the territory of the United States, they have been all captured by our troops. Gen. Van Rensselaer is said to be in jail—other officers having given bail for their appearance in the U. S. Courts, and the privates disarmed and dispersed, God knows where.

The Ohio Statesman contains a feeling account of the situation of the patriot Canadians, who are driven from their native country, entirely destitute, and many of them wounded. We had marked the article for this day's Gazette, but some good friend borrowed the paper and forgot to return it.—Ky. Gaz.

From Texas.—Files of the Matagorda Bulletin have reached us to the date of the 21st Feb. Tranquillity reigned throughout the country. The rumors of the Mexican invasion were either discredited, or excited no apprehension in the minds of the people. We notice in the papers advertisements of many new towns that have been laid out and lately founded, in different quarters of the territory. This is an indication of the increase of the population, and from all accounts, the republic is in a thrifty and prosperous condition.

N. O. Bulletin, of March 13.

Another revolution, "bloodless as yet."—The Federalists of New York have had a meeting, and passed resolutions declaring that the Sub-Treasury bill if passed into law, shall not be carried into effect it that city! One of the speakers on the occasion exclaimed:

"Let us suffer our blood to flow in the cause, rather than the insignificant man, who has been raised to the elevation he now enjoys by fraud and hypocrisy—should so monstrously abuse the power he has acquired" [as to execute the Sub-Treasury bill, if it should become a law.]

These federalists are getting pol-vallant.

LETTER FROM COL. GHOLSON.

Athens, Miss. March 10.

To the Editors of the Democrat:

Gentlemen—I see by the Democrat of this date, that I am again announced as a candidate for Congress. My health is so bad that justice to the Democratic party of Mississippi, who have heretofore sustained me, requires that I should decline to run again. I cannot undergo the fatigue of a canvass at this time nor could I serve if elected, unless my health should improve more in a short

Being thus compelled to decline a canvass, I have only to assure my friends that if my health would have permitted, I would have taken great pleasure in being again before the people. You will please withdraw my name, and inform the public that I will not be a candidate.

Your obedient servant.

S. J. GHOLSON.

From the N. E. Farmer.

AGE AND SIZE OF TREES.

There is a great difference in the age that may be attained by different kind of trees. Some continue to flourish through a long series of ages; not any definite time being assigned to them as the natural period of their existence. There are individual trees whose age, as computed by some naturalists, would carry back to the commencement of their existence to a period anterior to the deluge; and though we have no very satisfactory evidence that there are any trees now existing of so great an age, yet there is no physical impossibility that such may be the fact.

The age of many kind of trees may be ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, by felling them and counting the number of the concentric circles or rings of their stem or trunk. The age of trees is also estimated, while they are standing, by their size, appearance, and a knowledge of the laws by which their growth is regulated; and there are some old and celebrated trees, the age of which is known, with some degree of accuracy, by historical documents. There are, however, but very few of the most remarkable veterans of the forest or the field, of which the ages can be ascertained with any precision.

We can notice briefly only a few of the most remarkable trees. The Wallace Oak, at Ellerslie in Scotland, three miles from Paisley, was a remarkable object at the beginning of the 14th century, and must be at least 700 years old. Its branches are said to have covered a Scotch acre of ground. Many cases of oaks of extreme old age are recorded, some of which have been estimated at 1,500 to 1,600 years. The largest oak known in England, was called Damery's, in Dorsetshire, and was 68 feet in circumference. It was destroyed in 1775. The largest oaks now growing in England, are two near Cranborne Lodge, Windsor; one 38, the other 35 feet round.

There has recently been published in the newspapers, a notice of an oak at Ashton England, said to be the finest in the country, which had lately sold for sixty guineas, and was expected to be cut down when the barking season for the year (1837) should arrive. The circumference of its trunk, 6 feet above the ground, is stated at 20 feet length 72; the circumference at this height being 2 feet. About thirty years since, it was sold for £100; but a chancery suit then arose, which saved it from the axe.

In Samgita, Poland, 30 miles from Kowno, there was a famous oak, which was cut down in 1812. It was 36 1-2 French feet in circumference, and 14 in diameter. When sawed through its age was clearly discernable, and found to be at least 600 years.—Bib. Univ. Aug. 1831.

A lime at Trons, in the Grisons, which was a celebrated plant in 1424, existed in 1798, when it measured 51 feet in circumference. Its age is computed by De Candolle at 583 years. Some Cedars on Lebanon measured in 1600 by Maudslayi, were found to be 56 1-2 feet in circumference, and were computed to be then 600 years old, and about 800 years old in 1787, when seen by M. Labillardiere.

In the Garden of Olives, at Jerusalem, there are now existing eight Olives, which are attributed by historical documents, to have existed anterior

to the taking of Jerusalem by the Turks, consequently must be at least 800 years old. "In the Island of Teneriffe, there is a *Dracaena Drago*, which is reputed to have lived a thousand years, and is called the *Dragon*. In 1402, when the Island was conquered by Bethancourt, it was as large and as healthy as now is. Humboldt measured it in 1789, and it to be 45 French feet in circumference, and above its root. This tree is called *dragon* because there flows from its trunk, during the days, a liquor of a deep red, like blood, which soon condensed, and becomes dry and brittle. It is the true *Dragon's blood* of the Shops. *Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* This famous tree, which has been frequently visited by travellers, was destroyed by a storm in 1822.

The *Banjan* or *Burri Tree*, (the *Ficus religiosa*) is one of the most curious and beautiful productions of nature. Each tree is within itself a being, composed of numerous stems or branches, which are connected together, some of the being of the size of a large tree. A *Banjan*, called the *Cubber*, *Burri*, stands on the banks of the *Nerbudak*, near *Baruch* in *India*. It is described by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*, and it is supposed by some to be the same as the smaller ones, exceed 3,000, and each of them constantly sending forth branches and roots to form other trunks. The circumference of the whole is nearly 2,000 feet.—*Clark's Mag.*

There are three celebrated *Sweet Chestnuts* on the side of Mount Etna, called *de Cento*, 170 feet in circumference at the bottom of the trunk; *di Santa Agatha*, 70 feet; and *della*, 64 feet in circumference. They must be of great antiquity; but nothing precise is known in relation to them. It is almost certain that the first chestnut has been, in reality, formed of five or six grown together.—According to *Brydone* and *Gr.*, this chestnut is 904 feet in circumference. The *Tortworth Chestnut*, belonging to Lord *Gloucestershire*, England, has been computed to be 900 years old. It measures 50 feet in circumference, 5 feet from the ground; and height of the main stem is 70 feet.

Some *Cypresses* that were celebrated at the time of the Moorish kings, existed in the garden of Granada in 1776, and were estimated to be at least 800 or 900 years old. *La Zaca*, according to *Michaux*, the largest *cypress* are 120 feet in height, and from 40 feet in circumference, above conical which, at the surface of the earth, is always four times as large as the continued diameter of the trunk. *Strabo* mentions a *cypress* in *Spain* as large as five men could span; and believed it to be as much as 2,500 years old. *Atlixo* there is a *cypress* 76 feet in circumference and one at *St. Maria del Tur*, 118 feet in circumference. The *deciduous cypress* of *Chateaufort* in *France*, said to be 117 feet 10 inches in circumference, the younger *De Candolle* considers even larger than the *Boabab* tree above noticed.

There is now growing in the valley *Bujing* near *Constantinople* an immense oriental *Pinus* 150 feet in circumference, with an internal diameter of 80 feet.—*Pliny* mentions a plane tree which had a hollow trunk, that afforded a passage for the night to the Roman consul *Licinius* *Murex*, with 18,000 soldiers of his army. A hollow trunk of the tree resembled a small forest.

Judge Tucker, of Missouri, cut off a section of a hollow trunk of a sycamore, and applied it to it, and fitted it up for a study. It was a large cylindrical, and when fitted up with all the other arrangements, made an ample and convenient apartment.

A hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore fitted up with the requisite appendages and use of at *Utica*, N. Y., as a retail shop; and was afterwards carried to the city of New York for a show. The following notice of such an article was exhibited in the saloon of the American Museum, and supposed the same that was at *Utica*, is extracted from the New York *Register*:—"A sycamore tree of most singular and extraordinary size has been brought to this city from the western part of this State. The trunk is hollowed out, and will comfortably accommodate some 40 or 50 persons. It is supplied with a sitting room, and contains every article of elegance and usefulness. It has some piano, sofas, glasses, and mirrors, of becoming style; and is decorated with picturesque articles."

Mr. Douglass, a botanist, who was sent to London, in 1835, to explore the northwest coast of Africa, mentions two species of pine, which he to an enormous size. One of these species, the *Pinus Douglasi*, found on the Banks of the *Lumbia*, grows, as he states, to the height of 250 feet and is upwards of 50 feet in circumference at base.—The other species called *Pinus Lambertiana*, was found in Northern California. A specimen; which in consequence of its being blown down, Mr. Douglass was enabled to measure, was 215 feet in length; 57 feet 5 inches in circumference at three feet from the root, and 11 and 5 inches at 134 feet. It is probably the largest single mass of timber that was ever measured by man, though some of the growing specimens the same pine were evidently of greater elevation.

Lewis and Clark in their "Expedition," discovered a species in country watered by the *Rocky Mountains*, the largest of which is doubtless the one that called *Pinus Douglasi*. This tree grows to an immense size, and is very common. It rises to the height of 250 feet, and 120 of that height without a limb. We have ten found them 36 feet in circumference. Our party measured one, and found it to be 200 feet in circumference, at a point beyond the ordinary man. This trunk for the distance of 200 feet, was destitute of limbs.—This tree perfectly sound, and at a moderate calculation size [height] may be estimated at 300 feet.

The *Mahogany*, a tree found in the West Indies and the Central parts of America, is highly valued for its timber. It is a tree of rapid growth, and supposed to be not less than 200 years in maturity. Its trunk has often a diameter of 4 feet, and the timber of a single tree sometimes produces 3,000 or 5,000. The *Mahogany*, or *Guano Mahogany*, is perhaps the most majestic of trees for though some rise to a greater height, this like the oak and the cedar, inspires the spectator with the strongest feelings of its firmness and duration. It expands into a giant trunk divided into so many massy arms, and throws the shade of shining green leaves, spotted with tufts of flowers over so vast an extent of surface, that it is difficult to imagine a vegetable production combining in such a degree, the qualities of elegance and strength of beauty and sublimity. A log imported into Liverpool, weighing nearly 10 tons, was in the first instance, sold for £237; for its quality, have been worth £1000.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 29, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County, Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. Wm. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce HUGH BAKER as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

The pre-emption bill had not been taken up for its final reading in the House of Representatives, and the time of our latest dates from Washington. From the amount of business before the House, it is extremely uncertain when it will be reached; but our readers shall be furnished with the earliest possible information.

For a specimen of Federal slander, and its open and unblinded attack, our readers are referred to the article in today's paper headed "Burton and Jefferson." The name of Matthew L. Davis, the author of the article, has been before the public for a short time in no very enviable light, as the author of a letter signed "Spy in Washington," charging corruption on a member of Congress. That charge, like slander upon Jefferson, when brought to the test of investigation utterly failed. The letter detailing charge of corruption was the moving cause of the fatal duel between Messrs. Gilley and Graves.

We beg leave to call the attention of the fairer portion of our citizens to the "Lamb's Book," a monthly magazine, published in Philadelphia, and edited by Sarah J. Hale, (former editor of the Lady's American Magazine, now blended with the above work) and numbers of which we have received and read with interest and pleasure. It abounds with original articles, and is a most valuable and interesting work. The "Lamb's Book," better known in this country as "Poetess L. E. L. over which you no doubt collect to have read those exquisite stanzas called "Violet," and author of the "Eve of St. John," "Lost Pleiad," the "Venetian Bracelet," the "Story of the Lyre," "Improvvisatore," &c.

Editor—gifted in the intellectual accomplishments of her sex; writes with all the grace of an Irving and the passionate genius of a Byron. She possesses an eminent degree, that loftiest attribute of genius, power. Her imagination is vivid, clear, varied, fertile—her taste delicate and refined by the study of the beautiful in nature and of art, and her knowledge of the human heart and social life appears varied and profound.

perceive from a prospectus of the above work, published, that the publisher has effected an arrangement by which he has united the varied talents of Miss Leslie, author of "Pencil Sketches," &c. and those of Mrs. Hale. Their joint labors, in the editorial department, commenced with the January number. Each number contains fifty pages, mostly of matter; is printed on fine paper and embellished with a colored plate of the latest fashions. Its finely written tales are well calculated to improve the social feelings, refine the heart, elevate the standing, and, in a word, to adorn all the relations of life. As such, we earnestly recommend it to the attention of the Ladies, who are our pioneers in progress of civilization and refinement. Its price is an additional inducement being only three dollars per annum.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the above work, address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, who is the publisher.

We would, by no means, exclude gentlemen from the perusal of the above work, for, should they be to its "softening influences," they would, less be benefited.

received a letter last week from Mr. B. Merrill, a citizen of this county, dated Red River, Republic of Texas, Feb. 7, 1838. The writer mentions the names of a number of gentlemen in the place and vicinity, to whom he has promised to and requests us to publish the letter; but as it is lengthy, and a portion would be uninteresting to the majority of our readers, we will content ourselves with making a few extracts, relative to the geography, &c. of that part of Texas in which he has been. The letter makes no mention of wars or rumors of wars. We will hand it over in a short time to our removal and since we came to this every one of us (myself excepted) have had shivers and fever. At this was not much surprised, rather being hot and water had in places. This very common complaint throughout this country, no deaths occur from it. My family have all fairly over it, and I believe are sound and healthy. The weather turned cold.

We settled near Sulphur Fork about 60 or 70 miles from its mouth. A short distance above where the Sulphur Fork crosses, Sulphur Fork and Red River are more than twenty miles apart. At this place the two rivers are called barrens, and it is a most uniform land in quality. It has never been equalled for the production of corn, but is much like that of Talasatchee valley, and is higher than I can reach and well wooded, it is superior country for potatoes, &c. The land is

more sandy and light colored than Talasatchee, but is indeed very productive and level enough, though springs are scarce and creeks dry up or sink very much.

The banks of Sulphur Fork, are I suppose 15 or 20 feet high, and all of a color, black from top to bottom. The low grounds on that stream are nearly all vacant and covered with the thickest cane I have ever seen.

Above here in the prairies is a most delightful looking country, the land uncommonly rich, with thick timber in places; in fact what I have seen is more than half timbered land, but I am told the higher up the less timber. The prairies (tho' so beautiful, are very disagreeable—extremely cold, muddy and windy in winter, and in summer hot and dry—and worse than all, rotten limestone water, which is always admitted sickly.

The country between Sulphur Fork and Sabine is nearly all vacant. I suppose about a hundred miles wide and gets wider as it goes up—a fine country both timbered land and prairie. I believe this part to be the best and safest of Texas. In the interior the best land is taken up, and high up the country there is probability of Indian disturbances at times.

Our members of Congress have lately returned home. They have appointed a commission to co-operate in running the line between the two Governments. They have also opened the land offices in this country. They have enacted a code of land laws, allowing all who were here at the Declaration of Independence to select their league and labor, (4428 & 177 acres) in one or two pieces, so as to include their improvement, or on any vacant lands in the Republic, they have six months to locate. For each league (they have to pay according to quality) from 35 to 45 dollars to government, and three dollars per mile for running it out. The league is Spanish measure; a little over ten miles costs about \$31 and the expense is about 60 or 75 per league. Congress has made no provision for the later settler, (the class to which I belong) who is entitled to only 1280 acres. We can live on our land and get the benefit of it, tho' I suppose we will not get a patent till we have been here three years. Congress will set in May next and make some regulation concerning our locations, and I understand it is the policy of government to give a preference on a certain amount of land to each settler, at a very low price, perhaps from 25 to 50 cents per acre. The donation law was extended from time to time, with a reduction of amount, till the first of October last when it expired.

I cannot close my remarks without saying something respecting society in this country, which I consider in very low state, or rather in no state at all, as we have neither meetings nor schools. Yet with that great evil there is a mixture of a little good—if no professors there are no hypocrites; but the time will shortly approach, when we will enjoy common blessings of other countries.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MR. GRANT—I hope your patrons will pardon me for intruding myself in the columns of your paper, when they discover that the object of this address is, to prevent, if possible, the shedding of human blood, and perhaps save the life or lives of one or possibly two valuable young mechanics. Our streets having been recently drenched with human blood, and two fellow beings hurried into eternity by the use of unlawful weapons, which has brought on a train of circumstances that never can nor never will be gotten over, will be a sufficient excuse for this communication.

I have been told that a difficulty has been sent to meet in deadly combat, to settle a difficulty which perhaps of all others might be most easily settled, could they consent to adjust it upon correct principles. I am informed that the two young men have been for some time paying their addresses to a young lady living in the suburbs of the town, & I presume one has become jealous, fearing that the object of his love has placed her affections on the other.

Oh woman, thou art the balm of life, But oft the cause of deadly strife.

I would say to the young men, to stop and think before they further go, take my advice for once, come to the conclusion to let the fair damsel plight her hand to the man of her choice, and let the other with christian fortitude submit, however great the prize he may have lost. By so doing, one life sure, and perhaps two will be saved, and you live long to enjoy the sweets of life, and assist in benefiting the human family.

A FOE TO DUELLING.

The New Orleans Courier states, as an evidence of the scarcity of money in that city, the fact that the steamer Brilliant, of 237 tons burthen, one of the most beautiful and fast running boats on the Mississippi, was sold under the hammer for \$17,000. Her original cost, about six months ago, was \$40,000, and she was considered cheap at that. Her engine was built on the most approved plan, and alone cost \$16,000.

Mobile was first settled by the French in 1699. In 1539, De Soto landed at Tampa Bay; with 1000 men from Havana, and spent three years in fighting the Indians, whom he repeatedly vanquished. He closed his career near the mouth of Red River, having penetrated thus far from Tampa.

CONGRESS.—Several petitions were presented to the Senate on the 8th in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which were received and laid on the table. The resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio against the annexation of Texas to the United States were presented, read and laid on the table. Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference, reported that they had agreed upon a compromise of the difference between the Senate and House, as to that provision of the neutrality bill which regulates the intercourse by sea with foreign nations. The Senate agreed to the report, and the bill will probably soon become a law. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Preston giving State banks, the preference as public depositories, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19. Mr. Preston then withdrew his second amendment, which made it legal to receive the public dues in bank notes. Mr. Rives' substitute was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard occupied the floor in opposition to it until the adjournment.

The House passed over the appropriation bill and took up the special order of the day being the President's Message in reference to the North Eastern boundary. On this

question Mr. Fairfield made a long speech, and the House adjourned without transacting any other business of importance.

Memorials on the subject of the late duel were presented to the Senate on the 9th, from some of the citizens of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed. A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, asking for information with the view of equalizing the salaries of the clerks in the different departments. The bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States was laid on the table after some further consideration. The Pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed—it had passed the House, several days previously.

Fourteen memorials, asking for the establishment of a dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were presented by Mr. Buchanan. The resolution offered a few days since by Mr. Niles, in relation to the bank of the Metropolis, was amended and adopted. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Morris then took the floor and spoke until the Senate adjourned. Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor for the next day.

The House, after several hours, agreed to the Report of the Committee of the Conference on the neutrality bill, and passed the bill by a large majority. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law. A motion was made by Mr. Thompson to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Fulton's heirs was passed several weeks since. A debate sprang up out of this motion which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Several efforts have been made by Mr. Chambers of Kentucky to amend the rules of the House, so as to change the hour of meeting in the morning from 12 to a 11 o'clock, but without effect.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says it is now generally admitted that the Sub-treasury bill will pass the Senate by a majority of from two to four votes, and the House of Representatives by a majority of from four to eight.

UNION.

CONGRESS.—The time of the Senate was occupied on the 10th in listening to a personal altercation between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay; and, as nearly all the members of the House of Representatives forsake their duties to attend in the Senate chamber, the public business was neglected by that body.

Mr. Calhoun observed in the course of his remarks that "they were not sent there to wrangle but attend to the public business." The country would be better pleased if its Representatives would attend faithfully to the "public business," instead of trifling away their time in personal squabbles and unimportant matters. The fifth month of the session has nearly expired, and the "public business" has scarcely been touched. Nearly all the appropriation bills are yet before the two Houses, and it seems doubtful whether the wheels of government will not stop for the want of funds, through this neglect of Congress. The members can find plenty of time to make long speeches upon all sorts of subjects, to quarrel with & kill each other, but they cannot find time to transact the "public business." What will be the consequence of their suffering so much of the session to pass without proper action? All the "public business" will be crowded into the last few days of the session—much will be left unfinished from the want of time to attend to it, and what is finally acted on will be done in such a bungling manner as to be nearly unintelligible. The fact is, there are too many talkers in both Houses, and too few real working men.—Nashville Union.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

We find the following card from William Leggett Esq., in the N. Y. "Evening Post." Mr. Leggett was formerly editor of that paper, and is the gentleman who inflicted personal chastisement on Webb in Wall street at "change hours," which insult Webb pocketed very quietly. Mr. Leggett was formerly in the Navy and Webb once held about the same grade in the Army—here they were on equal footing—as they were also, both being editors of daily papers. As to personal standing in society Leggett was every way his equal, as an intellectual standing—Webb cannot bear the least comparison with Leggett. So, on no score was there a loop-hole for Webb to creep out after receiving a public insult. Webb has published a letter under his own signature, in which he says that in all his broils, he has "never desired to shed blood quite a needless disavowal, by-the-way, as there is no difference of opinion on that point, and that he will inflict "chastisement of some sort" upon any respectable individual who will circulate the report that he was purchased from his political consistency by the United States Bank. In answer to this threat Mr. Leggett meets him as follows:—

Mr. James Watson Webb caps the climax of his most ruffian-like conduct by announcing under his own signature, in his paper of this morning, that he is determined to inflict chastisement of some sort upon every respectable person who shall dare to speak of his having been bribed to support the late United States Bank. It is possible this threat may silence some; but I trust there are yet more who will despise it as utterly as the wretch who proclaims it ought to be despised by every honorable man. For my own part while the proof that this atrocious braggart's services were bought and paid for by the United States Bank exists on the enduring records of the National Legislature, I for one shall never hesitate to speak freely my sentiments of the contemptible apostate. I am willing to acknowledge that he is, technically and etymologically, a gentleman—that is, that his father and grandfather were respectable men, and that some few gentlemen lend him their countenance in society—but as for myself I hold him to be one of the basest and most craven braggarts that ever disgraced the human form.

If every man and woman in this community should speak their true opinion of him, it would be found that but few voices would dissent from that which I have here expressed. I say this, not because I have any desire to obtrude myself personally before the community; but because, in the face of such a defiance as that thrown out in the Courier of this morning, I deem it the duty of those who have heretofore spoken freely of this creature's character, to show that they are not to be intimidated by his bluster from continuing freely to express their sentiments.

WM. LEGGETT.

New York, March 2, 1838.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

On Tuesday night last, (says the Tallahassee Floridian, of March 3d,) we learn that the Indians made another attack upon the dwelling of Mr. Chatlets, about 8 miles east of the Ocala. His family were in bed and were awakened by the discharge of the rifles and yell of the savages. They attempted to force the door.—Mr. Chatlets allowed them to burst off a plank, and waited patiently until he distinctly saw the Indian. When he discharged a double barreled gun at the opening, the contents of which had such effect that the "marauders" took to flight, carrying off the "companion," no doubt mortally wounded. The trail was followed next day by a small party, under Maj. Scott McGhee, until they dispersed in a thick hammock. But for the gallant stand made by Mr. Chatlets, his dwelling would have been plundered and perhaps burned, but the unexpected warm reception of the Indians completely disconcerted them. On the night previous, the dwelling of Mr. Sheffield, about four miles to the east, was attacked & plundered by the same party, the family being absent at the time.

The Sub Treasury Bill.—Our fears in regard to the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate are more than realized. It will be seen, by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that a test vote was taken yesterday, in the Senate, and a majority of six cast, in favor of the bill—Messrs. Morris and Wall voting for it. We cannot account for the vote of Mr. Nicholas, of Louisiana. The question will, it is thought, be taken to-day, on Mr. Rives' substitute which will be rejected, of course, by a very large majority.

Our only hope now is in the House of Representatives, and we fear that it has been also secured.—Ball Chronicle.

The Newspaper.—A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world—it is a never failing source of amusement, & furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of capidity and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of censure of his intelligent neighbors.

FROM FLORIDA.

By an officer of the army, just arrived from the interior, says the St. Augustine Herald of the 27th ult. we learn the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in two bodies, about 16 miles from Fort Bassenger, in a north easterly direction, by Gen. Jesup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides, which led to the capture of the second. After their capture, they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go for that purpose.

The report came from Tampa, and is confirmed by express from Fort Mellon at Pico. We wait for further particulars.—Mercury.

Prescription for Scalds and Burns.—Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid, with a feather or soft rag, to the wound. The lime water with oil will form, when in the proper proportions, a white mixture, rather thicker than cream, and should be stirred till they become of this consistency. Under the application, the pain of the severest burn instantly subsides, and, if duly renewed, it is an effectual cure.

POST OFFICE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Arrivals and departures of the Mails.	
Arrives.	Departs.
Huntsville—Sundays & 6 P. M.	Tuesdays & 8 A. M.
Thursdays & 6 P. M.	Saturdays & 8 A. M.
Rome—Sundays & 4 P. M.	Wednesdays & 6 A. M.
Wednesdays & 4 P. M.	Fridays & 6 A. M.
Tallahassee—Mondays & 5 P. M.	Wednesdays & 6 A. M.
Thursdays & 5 P. M.	Fridays & 6 A. M.
Calhoun—Tuesdays & 6 P. M.	Saturdays & 6 A. M.
Webb—Mondays & 4 P. M.	Friday & 6 A. M.

March 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at the late residence of John Turner, dec. for the benefit of his creditors, on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1838, between 30 and 40 barrels of Corn, and between 30 and 40 head of Stock hogs, on a credit till 25th, December next.

B. ELLISON, Z. D. TURNER, Executors.

March 25, 1838.—3t.

COMMERCIAL. Remarks.—Cotton has arrived freely during the past week, both by wagons and boats. The prices have not altered materially since our last, if any thing a shade lower.

Provisions and Groceries are plenty and something fallen in price.—Wetumpka Arg.

REVIEW OF THE N. O. MARKET. For the week ending Saturday March 10. [REPRINTED FOR THE PICAYUNE.]

REMARKS. We regret to say that business during the past week has undergone no improvement. For a considerable time the community has been held in a state of the greatest suspense by our legislators, to whom we have been looking for relief; but in vain—they have squandered away much valuable time and are now about to leave us in a worse condition than when they commenced their sage deliberations. What change "in the course of human events," may take place next we cannot say. We are pleased to learn that the New York banks have made a move which holds out fair promises. The great Bank Convention will meet next month when it is hoped some general plan of relief will be devised.

COTTON.—When we consider the general distress of the scarcity of money, the difficulty of negotiation in Exchange, the unusual high rate of freights, our local political difficulties and the late unfavorable intelligence from Europe, the present, dull condition of our Cotton Market is not at all to be wondered at. Demand during the week has quite limited and sales have not exceeded 4,000 bales. Prices have ranged from 6 1/4 to 11 3/4c.

SUGAR.—We have no particular change to notice in the market. Fair to prime 5 1/4 to 6 1/4c; inferior to common 4 1/4 to 5 1/4c.

MOLASSES.—A moderate demand on the Levee at last week's prices.—28 & 30c.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Feb., 1838. Since the 25d ult. we have had a fair, steady demand for the low and middling qualities of cotton, which are comparatively scarce, & have improved 1-8d. per lb.; for good and fine there is but little demand and no change in prices. Fair Upland may be quoted at 7 3/4, and though some lots of prime have brought 8 3/4 & 8 1/2, there is very little doing in any description of American cotton above 8d.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Harrison Anthony, a chesnut sorrel horse, with Roan main and tail, Roached and Bobbed Tail, about thirteen hands high, age unknown, appraised to twenty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON. CLK.

March 29th 1838.

PROSPECTUS. NEW SERIES OF THE LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Furnishing books by Mail at newspaper postage!! Waldie's Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished for two dollars and a half, reprints of London books which cost there over fifteen dollars! In addition to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other publications, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

BROWN'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic. The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Editors of newspapers who receive this number by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for 12 months.

No. 50, North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the ABICOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

MATTHEW J. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILLNER Administrator.

Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2t.

WM. OREAR.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF LIFE.

When the devil engaged with Job's patience in battle,
Tooth and nail strove to worry him out of his life,
He robb'd him of children, slaves, houses and cattle,
But mark me, he ne'er thought of taking his wife!

But heaven, at length, Job's forbearance rewards:
And in time double wealth, double honor, arrives;
Heaven doubles his children, slaves, houses, and herds,
But we don't hear a word of a couple of wives!

A DISHONEST BUTCHER.

"You're a thief," said a wag, "and I'll show it."
To a butcher, with angry feeling;
"It's a scandalous fact, and you know it,
That knives you are constantly stealing!"

IRISH REFLECTIONS.

At a mirror stood, with eyes
Shut, when one, in great surprise,
Exclaimed, "What means the eye?"
"What name I, honey? without look
That's answered—to see how I look
When I am fast asleep!"

ADAMS FIRST SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept, and from his side,
Woman in all her magic beauty rose;
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman "bride,"
And his first sleep became his last repose!

AWAY TO THE STUBBLES, AWAY.

A Sporting Song.
To-morrow's the first of September,
Get ready the Dogs and the Gun,
And be sure you don't fail to remember
The whiskey flask mark'd number one;
And, boy, above all don't be sleeping,
When rises the bright star of day,
For soon as gray morning is peeping,
We'll haste to the stubbles away—
To the stubbles away, away, away—
To the stubbles away—let's away.

With Pero you'll bring the black setter,
Nor leave old friend Ponto behind,
The sportsman who'd wish for a better,
I wish he a better may find;
When the first breeze of morning is shaking
The dew from the hawthorn's light spray,
Our course to the fields we'll be taking—
Away to the stubbles, away.

And when we are homeward returning,
Fatigued with the sports of the field,
Who's he that once known would be spinning
The health and the pleasure they yield;
If sickness or sorrow came o'er us,
A fee to no doctor we pay,
But shouting "to ho there," in chorus,
We speed thro' the stubbles, away.

And when not forgetting the duty,
That each to his lady-love owes,
We train the red wine-cup to beauty,
And turn to our couch of repose;
While others are dreaming of danger,
We dream of the feast of day,
And whistling to Pero or Ranger,
Still lie thro' the stubbles, away.

LINES

ON THE ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION.

Come in, little sister, so healthful and fair,
Come, take in our father's best parlour a share:
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's I trow
Where the angry larks roar, and the northern
winds blow;

Come in—we've a pretty large household 'tis true,
But the twenty five children shall make room for
you.

A present, I see, to our sire you have brought,
To add to his desert—how kind was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries, both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in his button-hole too;
The rose from your prairie—the nuts from your
tree—

What a good little sister—come hither to me.
You've a dowry besides, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board:
Detroit, and Chicago, Ann-Arbor, and more;
You're a prod, I perceive—it is true to the letter,
And your sharp Yankee sisters will like you the better.

But where are your Indians so feeble and few—
So full'n from the heights where their forefathers
grew!

From the forest they fade—o'er the waters that
bore

The names of their baptism, they venture no more;
Oh, south their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
Nor quence the faint beam of their westering star!

Those ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the staidest dames of our family;
Your thirteen old sisters—don't treat them with
scorn!

They were notable spinners before you were born,
Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—
Go, make them a courtesy 't will please them, my
dear.

They can teach you the names of those great men
to spell,
Who stood at the helm, when the war tempest fell;
They will show you the writing that gleaned to
the sky.

In the year seventy-six, on the fourth of July,
When the flash of the Bunker Hill flame was red,
And the blood gushed forth from the fields of the
dead.

There are some who may call them both proud
and old,
And say they usurp what they cannot hold;
Perhaps their bright looks have a sprinkling of gray,
But then, little Michy, do n't hint it I pray;
For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,
Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear.

They indeed bore the burden and heat of the day,
But you've as good right to your penny as they;
Though the price of our freedom they better have
known

Since they paid for it out of their purses alone,
Yet a portion is saved for the youngest I ween,
So, hold up your head with the 'old thirteen,'
Hartford, (Conn.) L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Street Colloquy.—"Can you tell me where
the gymnasium is?"

"Jim Nasium—Jim Nasium—I don't
know him."

"It isn't a he, sir."

"Well I don't know her then."

"It is 'at a her I tell you."

"Well I don't know them then."

"It isn't them neither, it's an it."

"Well go hunt it then." (Exeunt omnes.)

A sailor was passing one of the petit street-
auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a
moment to hear what was going on. "Go-
ing!" exclaimed the knight of the hammer;
"Going! one and sixpence—going! gone!" It
is yours, sir," handing the book to the sailor.
"Mine, sir!" exclaimed Jack, with a tone of
unaffected surprise. "What is it?" "A watch-
dog," replied the auctioneer. "No, d—n me,
if you poke it on to us," replied the tar, and
walked off.

An Irishman, who served on board a
man-of-war in the capacity of waiter, was
selected by one of the officers to haul in
a tow-line of considerable length, that was
rowing over the taffrail. After rowing in
forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his pa-
tience severely to proof, as well as every
muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself,
"By my soul, it's as long as to-day and
to-morrow!"—It's a good week's work for
any five in the ship!—Bad luck to the arm
or leg, it'll leave me at last!—What! more
of it yet!—Oh murder, murder; the sail's
mighty deep to be sure! When after con-
tinuing in a similar vein, and consid-
ering there was little probability of the com-
pletion of his labor, he stopped suddenly short,
and addressing the officer of the watch, ex-
claimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I
don't think somebody's cut off the other end
of it."

Very True.—Every parent whose son is a-
way from him at school, should supply him
with a newspaper.—Gov. Everett.

A sensible man is the Governor.

A countryman was seen staring at the
signs and into the shop-windows at Albany,
when a dapper clerk asked him if he didn't
want to buy some "gape seed?" "No, I don't
want none," was the reply, "I am looking
at this little town—I talk of buying it."—*Bos-
ton Post.*

GAMBLING HOUSES IN ORLEANS.—A writer in the
Knickerbocker, has the following eloquent reflections
upon the gambling houses, and those who have come
and gone from them, (how different their feelings in
each case!) in the great emporium of the South and
West.

"These rooms are very splendid; richer
than any private apartments at the North—
more luxurious. Sofas, couches, mirrors,
paintings, fountains of nectar, and the music
of seraphs, enchant the senses. How many
wretched forms have reclined upon these
very couches! How many haggard faces
have been reflected from these mirrors! Here,
sitting where my form rests, the suicide thought
of his beggared wife and the boy—the first
born of his union—and burying his face in
his hands, formed the awful resolution. Here
too the old respectable plauter has sat in
mute despair to contemplate his bankruptcy
and loss of reputation; but he did not think
of suicide. The old love life, though they
know it to be pain and sorrow. Can splen-
dour, and music, and gaiety, and youth, throw
even a gleam of joy over apartments so ac-
cursed? The air is death. Men will not
grow wise by any thing but their own expe-
rience. Though all the dead bodies of sui-
cide, and all the mental pangs personified,
sat by to warn the gambler, he would not
stop. Yes! all goes on now as before. The
cards that are handled to day, and the dice
that rattle so merrily, and the spots so well
drawn, have been handled and rattled, and
seen by fingers and eyes that now clasp the
worm, and furnished a nest for the coiling
reptile."

KOSCIUSZKO AND HIS LADY LOVE.

[From "Delineations of his public and domestic
life."]

The maiden to whom this Polish hero gave his
heart, was daughter of one of the grand dignita-
ries of the kingdom, and therefore raised, by
birth, above Kosciuszko. But true love is a true
leveler—its alchemy detects merit in the meanest
station, and its power of affinity can overcome
material obstacles. The lady Louisa Sosnowski
returned the love of the poor officer as the truth
and fervency of his attachment deserved—but a
life of happiness was not for him. How different
would have been his history had the grand wish of
his heart been achieved! But the disappointment
of his hopes in love, concentrated his whole soul
to freedom and the happiness of man.

"The young lady first confided her attachment
to her mother; and then Kosciuszko, with tears,
and kneeling at the father's feet, confessed his
pure but unconquerable passion. The parents,
blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and ex-
asperated at the idea that the splendor of their
ancient house should be dimmed by their daughter's
marriage with an officer of rank so inferior,
prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned
lovers; and, to insure the observance of their
prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps.
But love found means to deceive the Argus eyes
placed over them, and knit two young hearts
closer and closer to each other."

"Kosciuszko, now driven to despair, proposes
an elopement. The lady agrees; all is arranged,
and the happiest result promises to crown their
hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they ef-
fect their escape from the castle, attain, seemingly
unpursued, to some distance, and a warm em-
brace speaks their mutual congratulations and the
bright hopes of union that are dawning upon their
hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from
their dream of bliss; the marshal's people sur-
round and attempt to seize them. Kosciuszko
draws his sword, and desperately strives to defend
his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but
the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciuszko,
wounded, exhausted, senseless, sank to the ground,
and the lady Louisa was dragged back to her pa-
ternal home."

"When, after three hours swoon, Kosciuszko
regained his consciousness, he crawled, feebly and
despairingly, to the nearest village, where one of
his friends was quartered, carrying with him no
relief of his vision of happiness, but its recollection,
and a white handkerchief, which his idol had drop-
pen in her agony. This treasure never afterwards

quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle,
and death only could part him from it.

"Kosciuszko formed no second attachment; and
although, in after years, several advantageous
matches were proposed to him, both in Poland and
France, he never could be prevailed upon to marry.
Even to an advanced age he remained faith-
ful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the ob-
ject of his only passion with all the fire of early
life."

B. B. THOMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has
recently opened a

**HOUSE OF ENTERTAIN-
MENT** in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee
County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnish-
ed with the best the country affords.—His Sta-
bles shall be well supplied with provender and
attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself
that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable
all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes
by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share
of patronage.

Jefferson, Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Arbaconcha Town Lots for sale.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
If taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

On Monday the 28th, day of May next, there
will be offered for sale at the Gold mines, in Ran-
dolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of
Arbaconcha. This town is located about the
center of the county in which Gold is found in
the greatest abundance. The mines are of re-
cent discovery, and so far, prove to be the most
rich of any heretofore discovered in the U. S.
The village has been located with a view to
its being the seat of justice eventually for Ran-
dolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would
do well to examine the surrounding country. This
sale will afford to those wishing to make invest-
ments, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can
offer again in many years.

The lots will be sold upon one two & three
years credit the purchaser giving bond & securi-
ty.

JOHN GOODIN & Co.
Arbaconcha March 21st 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Philip
Walker, on the 20th day of
January 1838, one sorrel mare age
not known, some saddle spots and
white face; no brands perceivable, and one year
old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars
by James Hampton and John Shahan.
Test
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
March 1st 1838.

Gee & Standefer,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Gunter's Landing,
Marshall County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by
steamers Guide & Har-
away, in addition to their
constant stock, a general as-
sortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among
which are the following

- 50 Bbls. Rect. Whisky.
- 14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
- 15 do do do Gin.
- 20 Sweet Wine.
- 20 Casks Cheese.
- 25 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
- 5 Bbls. Crackers.
- 6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
- 12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers gener-
ally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash
or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank.
March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.
I HAVE recently opened a House
of Public Entertainment in this
place, (Suckapatty,) for the special ac-
commodation of Travellers, and pledge
myself to spare neither pains nor expense,
to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may
call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with
the best the country can afford. My Stable will
be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and
will be attended by a good Hostler. Well know-
ing the great pressure at this time, my bills will
be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the
above three months, and forward their accounts
to this place for payment.
Suckapatty, February 8, 1838.—3m.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session,
under the superintendence of Miss Thompson
on the first Monday of March next—usual terms
of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate
of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby no-
tified to present them to me within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.

And Administrator, by order of the Orphans
Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Leflwich & Roberts,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St.
Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph,
Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFTWICH.

C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

New-York, Paris and London
FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Al-
exandria, Benton County, Alabama; informs
his friends and the public generally, that he pur-
sues the Tailoring Business in its various branches.
Having made a permanent contract with one
or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities,
(first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that
those who may favor him with their patronage,
may be assured of having any work pertaining to
his trade done at short notice and in the most fash-
ionable style—superior to any thing he has done
heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly
three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

THOMAS A. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.Storage and Commission Busi-
ness.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully in-
forms the public that he has
commenced the above business at
Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and for-
ward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase
upon the best terms and forward any articles of
produce, &c. to persons who may request, and
transact all business, confided to his care, with
promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hox, M. W. Abernathy,
and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town
of White Plains, Benton County,
Ala. tenders his professional services to
a generous public, in the various branch-
es of Medicine. Having been in constant
practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South
Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend
successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by
prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit
and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to fe-
male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally.
He can at all times, unless professionally engaged,
be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr.
John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted
with Doct. William Williamson, for several years,
do with pleasure recommend him as a very suc-
cessful practitioner of medicine, and a man well
qualified to attend to the various duties of his pro-
fession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Menden.
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Clerk S. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-
mendation.

DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of

December 21, 1837.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be
given; and the Company will make payments ev-
ery ninety days. The hands will be well fed and
treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,
or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish
the above; and forward their account to this Of-
fice for collection.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE,
AND CHEROKEE NATIONAL REVIEW.

BY DR. DAVID SHELTON.

There not being a Press at this time in this sec-
tion of the Cherokee Country, and the interest of the
community at large seeming to require one in this
county, the subscriber is induced to make an effort
to establish one. In this enlightened age, almost
every section of our country has its Press, not only
watch and guard the interest of the citizen, but to
disseminate those truths and that love of public
virtue inseparable from a wholesome administra-
tion of our Republican institutions. In order to
fulfill these important ends advantageously,
the Press must not only speak, but be interested
and identified in the welfare of every community.
How is it with this new and prosperous country?
Dependent upon the Press abroad, it enjoys but in a
small degree the benefits of that watchman of
liberty, in a local point of view. The resources of
the Cherokee Nation, its soil and capability of be-
coming one of the best countries in the South-
West, are but little known abroad; and why?
Because the Press has not yet shed its hallowed
light from our borders. It is for the dissemination
of a knowledge of these important topics, and to
supply this new and thriving community with a
paper of its own, that the EAGLE is to be pub-
lished. As its name indicates, the Editor is deter-
mined it shall occupy high and lofty grounds upon
all questions discussed in its columns. Democratic
in principle, and zealous in the cause of the
people, the present administration will receive
his cordial support. The EAGLE will advocate
the rights of the new settler, and its columns will
abound with that variety of intelligence, Political,
Commercial and Domestic, common to the new-
paper press.

The Eagle will be issued, on a medium sheet,
upon fair type, at three dollars in advance, or
four at the end of twelve months. Those who
will procure nine solvent subscribers, shall have
a tenth copy free of charge. Those who may
wish to discontinue their subscriptions at the end
of the year must make it known before its close,
or they will be considered "good for" the ensuing
year.

Advertisements will be published at \$1.50 per
square of twelve lines for the first insertion and 75
cents for each continuance. All over twelve lines,
counted as two squares—over twenty-four, as three
squares, &c. Those sent from a distance by gen-
eral carriers are not accompanied with must be ac-
companied with the money. A liberal discount
made to those who advertise by the year.

All communications must be post paid.

DeKALB COUNTY, March, 1838.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

1ST. Company of Benton Rangers, you will ap-
pear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock
A. M. on Saturday the 31st of March, armed and
equipped as the Law directs.

By Order of Capt. T. B. R. HILLIN.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. T. MORT.

HAVE associated themselves together
in the practice of law. They attend regular
the courts in the counties of St. Clair,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega,
the supreme court of the State. They
in Jacksonville, Benton County where our
will at all times be found. The engage-
one secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

DOCTOR

ZECHARIAH ELLISON

HAVING permanently located
in the Town of Jacksonville, Geo-
ria, the very liberal patronage receiv-
ing the past year; tenders his
professional services to the citizens of this and
joining Counties, armed with innocent but
vegetable remedies; he hopes to success-
fully cure in all its diversified forms,
the use of Calomel or any other mineral.
His office is on Broad Street, next to
of the Printing Office, where he can be
consulted at all times unless professionally en-
gaged.

March 25, 1838.—4t.

DEKALB ACADEMY

IS pleasantly situated near the centre of
DeKalb County, Ala. in Willis Valley, half a
Lookout Mountain, four miles north-east of
dem, and ten miles south-west of Raw-
It has a fertile surrounding country, abounding
the purest crystalline springs, and the
atmosphere of the mountain breeze. The
tees of this Institution, take great pleasure
forming the public, that this Academy, the
recent origin, presents at this time the most
improving prospects. The number of pupils
engaged, amounts to upwards of
and we have no doubt, that so soon as the
of the institution become known, we will
competent number.

The salary of our Teacher is \$800
Scolastic year to consist of two sessions
months each; and we have no hesita-
ting that his classical acquirements, his
art in Teaching, his indefatigable per-
and above all, the matchless progress a
pils, make him even superior to his salary.

His manner of teaching is Inducting
the pupil, every step he takes in his stud-
ing, that his classical acquirements, his
art in Teaching, his indefatigable per-
and above all, the matchless progress a
pils, make him even superior to his salary.

By the former the judgment is made to
prehend the meaning of an author. By the
the memory is loaded with sounds, with
sense. By the former the pupil is enabled
the substance of an author in his own lan-
guage; by the latter (like a Parrot,) he re-
cites a select few of beautiful sentences.

The Lecturing System teaches in a few
what is never taught by the memorising
for years, an actual knowledge of what
pils profess to learn.

To make good scholars, requires fre-
quent reviews. To insure frequent reviews,
with the assistance of the Teacher's
ations.

Our first monthly examination took place
Friday,

[illegible]